THE BOMBAY COURIER

PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES.

No Subscriptions can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is proposed

VOL. XLVII. SATURDAY 16 FEBRUARY, 1839. NO. 3214.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

SEALED Tenders for Messing the Schools of the above Institution will be received by the Collector until the 25th Instant. A Diet Table will be submitted to those desirous of tendering on application at the Schools, or to the Collector personally.—Byculla, 9th February 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at the Cathedral Vestry, until 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 20th Instant, for the purchase of the Clock, recently removed from the old Steeple of St. Thomas's Cathedral.

Persons desirous of purchasing the same, are requested to specify in their Tenders, in words as well as figures, the rate which they are willing to give for it.

The Tenders will be opened on the date and at the hour above stated, in the presence of such of the parties as may be in attendance, when the highest offer will be accepted.

One half the purchase money is to be deposited immediately the offer is accepted, and the remaining moiety is to be paid on the removal of the Clock, which must take place within *Three* days after the sale, or the sum deposited will be forfeited.

By order of the Cathedral Trustees,

WM. BROWN,
Trustees' Clerk.

Bombay, 8th Feb., 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and Chattels, rights and credits, of MRS. ANNE KNEEBONE, late of Bombay widow, deceased, may be granted to *Edward Lawrence Bennett*, of Bombay European Inhabitant, and *Charlote Page*, his wife. All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 7th day of February, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioners' Proctors.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.

11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of Grindlay Christan and Mathews.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England. will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent*, *No*. 11, *Leadenhall Street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage, engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept 1836

ON Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. FORBES AND CO. the following Wines, just imported.

Champaign from Messrs. Escombe and Sidebotham, in 3 dozen cases, at ~~Rs~~ 36 ℔ dozen.

Pale Sherry from Mr. R. Bowman, at Rs 375 ℔ Hhd.—Bombay, 16th Feb. 1839.

NOTICE.—BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO beg leave to intimate that the Sale of the HON'BLE J. A. DUNLOP'S property is postponed until the end of the ensuing month.

Bombay, 16th February 1839.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

In the matter of James Barron an Insolvent.

TO be sold by Auction, by order of the Common Assignee, on Tuesday the 19th Inst, at 11 A. M. by BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & Co. on the premises in Rampart Row, the Stock in Trade & property of the above Insolvent, consisting of a variety of Jewelry, Plate, Plated Ware, unfinished Silver Articles, Watches by "*McCabe*" and other makers, an handsome Regulating Clock in Mahogany Case, a quantity of Ornaments for Military Appointments, Regimental Buttons, a quantity of Watch Glasses of different Sizes, two Barometers, a quantity of Silver filings, Pieces of Gold and Silver, numerous valuable Dies and Turning Instruments, a valuable Mandrill with Spring rest, Glass Cases, Cupboards, an Iron Treasure Chest, a few articles of household Furniture and Sundries.

The property is on view (Sunday excepted.) No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th Feb. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 21st Instant, *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 11 A. M, the following Wines &c. recently imported, viz Sparkling Champagine, Sparkling Hock, Tinto, Madeira, Port Wine, Lafitte, LaRose, St. Julien, Leoville and Margaux Clarets, and Cherry Brandy.

The above is strongly recommended to Messes and Families at out stations.

Samples, for payment, may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO.
No. 10 Forbes Street,
Bombuy 16th February 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. Have received for sale "On Commission." A quantity of valuable Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Dinner and Dessert Services.

ALSO.

A Britchzka, Horses and Harness	Rs	2,000
A Shigram, Horse and Harness	„	600

(*These will be sold together or seperate.*)

A Superior toned Square Piano by "*Broadwood*" 500

A List of the first mentioned articles with specimens and prices affixed, may be seen at the rooms of the Advertizers.—Bombay, 14th Feb. 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & CO., have received and exposed for Sale, an Invoice of China Camphor Wood Trunks, both Plain and covered; handsome China Vases Fane, large and small Cups and Saucers.—Also, a handsome large sized Breeding Cage.

Bombay, 16th February, 1839.

ON Wednesday the 20th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the following valuable Goods, to close accounts.

Weiss's and Son's Instruments, Brass and White Metal Enema Syringes, Lancets, Field Turniquets, Brass Turniquets, Patent Phlemes, of German Silver and Steel Pocket cases of Phlemes and Horse Lancets, Pocket cases of Surgeon's Instruments, Dentist's Instruments, single and double Trusses, &c. &c.

Hollzapffel & Co.'s Tools, Pocket Cases of Carpenters Tools and Files, horse trimming instruments, Vices; Bed Wrenches, Steel drill bows, Anvils, Paste board cutters, Sliding guages, &c. &c.

Peats best silver mounted Jockey whips, Watering Pots of Sizes, Japanned Jacks, Water Cans, Shaving Pots, Powder flasks, Pannakins, Chocolate Mills, Spice Boxes, Sugar ditto. Black Tin fish Kettles, Tea Pots, Stewpans, Tea Kettles Tin & Brass, Foot Baths, Paper Boxes, Bread Baskets, and Knife Trays, Fencing foils and masks, Letter Racks, wire gauze plate covers, Tea Trays, Brass Candlesticks, Naval and Military Regulation Swords, particularly Light, and of the finest steel, with brass and steel Scabbards, Pistol flasks, Toddy Kettles, &c. &c. Turkey Red Prints; an Invoice of Fancy Stationary consisting of Albums Embossed cards, Music Books and paper visiting cards, Artists Pencil Cases, Pens &c. &c. Figou and Wilkes's Gunpowder in canisters, Furniture, &c. Superior Champaign, and Bass's Beer in bottle that can be strongly recommended.

At Noon, any Cattle or Carriages that offer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday next the 18th Instant Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Bungalow on the Esplanade, now occupied by Captain Landon, the Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Household Furniture, &c. of Dr. BELL (having left the Presidency)—consisting of Dining, Circular, Washing and other Tables, handsome Couches, Chairs, &c. the usual assortment of Silver and Plated Ware. Argand and other Hanging Lamps, handsome Cut Glass Salt Cellars and Flower Vases, Wall Shades, and a variety of other articles of utility and ornament; likewise about 150 tubs of Choice Plants.

AT NOON, a superior Plack Shigram Horse, a Captain's Tent, with Bichoba and Necessary.

The Property on view from Saturday the 15th Instant. No Catalogues will be published.

NEW AND SECOND HAND WORKS (BUT IN GOOD ORDER) ON INDIA, &c. &c.

W. W. BECK respectfully invites attention to the undermentioned Books, received lately, by the *Walmer Castle*, from London, viz.

Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Indian Army, with the dates of their respective Promotion, Retirement, Resignation or whether in India or Europe, from 1760 to 1834 inclusive; corrected to 30th September 1837.—Royal 8vo	Rs 40
Travels in Arabia, by Lt. Welsted, Indian Navy, and F. R. S. with Plates and Maps, 2 vols. 8vo.	25
Oriental Annual for 1838, elegantly bound, with 22 Engravings	15
Gifford's Complete English Lawyer, 21st edition 1837	14
The Peerage of Great Britain, by E. Lodge Esq. 6th edition, 1837, royal 8vo	20
The City of the East, and other Poems, by the Author of India	2
Adventures of Captain Bonneville, by Washington Irving, 3 vols	30
The Adventures in Western Africa of Captain Alexander, by Major Mitchell, with Maps and Plates; 2 vols	25
Austria and the Austrians, 2 vols	10
Twenty Years in Retirement, by J. Blakestone Esq.; 2 vols	12
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary	10
Do. Rhyming Do	11
The Life of Lord Clive, by Sir J. Malcolm, with Portrait and Maps, 3 vols 8vo	32
Memoir of Dr. Carey, late Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of Fort William, by E. Carey	8
The Theory and Practice of Joint Stock Banking, by Peter Watt	6
Historical and Descriptive Account of China, by J Crawford and others, with Maps and Engravings; 3 vols	12
History and Present Condition of the Barbary States, by Rev. M. Russell	3
Ireland tranquillized without Soldiers, by J. P. Kennedy	3
Steam to India, or the New Indian Guide, 8vo	8
The Baboo and other Tales, descriptive of Indian Society, 2 vols	14
Military Reminiscences of nearly forty years active service in India by Col. J. Welsh, with Plates 2 vols	24
Rickard's Facts, illustrative of the Character and Condition of the Natives of India, 2 vols	14
The Music Book of Beauty, by eminent Composers	10
The Dispatches of Marquis Wellesley, during his Lordship's Mission to Spain in 1809, by R. M. Martin, Esq.	8
Brendallah, a Poem, by T. Eagles	5
Essay on the Classification of the Insane, by M. D. with Plates, 8vo	6
Gleanings in Natural History, by R. Jesese, F. L. S. with plates, 2 vols	16
British Manly Exercises, by D. Walker, with 64 Engravings	10
De Porquet' French Dictionary, 1838	5
Do. Do — Spelling Book	3
Do. Do Reading Book	3
Do. Nouvelle's Conversation, Parisiennes	3
Ho. Histoire de Napoleon	6
Do. La Fresor *L'Ecolier Francais*	3
Do. Italian Phrase Book	3
Do. Fenwickian System for teaching and learning French	3
Joffe's Graud Procession at Queen's Coronation	12
Robin's Do in Westminister Abbey	9
The British Essayists 45 vols, 12mo	70
Lord Byron's Works, complete	40

N. B.—As only one copy of each work has been sent out, W. W. B. will be happy to receive and forward by the next overland packet any orders for duplicates that may be required.—Apollo House, 16th Feb., 1839.

EUROPE GOODS.—W. W. BECK has lately received for sale, from *London*, the undermentioned articles, viz.—Dinneford's Cordial Peppermint in pint bottles; German Tasteless Salts; Dr. Babington's Domestic Pills, an Indian Tonic; Camphorated Tooth Powder; and a few most excellent Cautebouc Braces, manufactured by the London Cautebouc Company, highly meriting attention.—Apollo House, 14th Feb., 1839.

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the Undersigned, a complete set of Fishing Tackle in a case, and a variety of spare Angling Materials to be sold separately, well deserving the notice of Anglers; China Goods in great variety; and Prime Bengal Humps and Ox Tongues may also be had of

W. W. BECK.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1839.

SMOKED TONGUES, an unfailing provocative at breakfast, may be had on early application to the undersigned.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 15th Feb. 1839.

IN THE PRESS
AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED
A SECOND EDITION OF
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839; with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons; the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign; Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February* instant.

Courier Office, 16th February 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Goverment during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

Courier Office, 16th February 1839

FOR SALE—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 16th February 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. Remington and Co. the following Wines of Superior quality.

From Messrs. Todd and Basanquet of London.

Champaigne-Quarts in Cases of 3 Dozen each @	Rs	35 ℔ Doz.
Pints	6	18 "
Port Wine Quarts	6	20 "

From Mons. B. Phelan of Bordeaux.

Per Louisiana-Triton and George Cuvier.

Chateau Segar in Cases of 1 and 3 Dozen quarts	22	"
Do. " Patent Bottles in Cases of. 1 Dozen each	23	"
Hermitage in Cases of 1 " quarts	18	"
Brandy "	20	"
Champaigne in Baskets of 1 Dozen quarts	40	"
Do 2 " Pints	22	"

From Messrs. De Luze and Dumas.

A small quantitity of Superior Claret	20	"

A few Hhds. of choice old London particulars Madeira from Messrs. Newton Gordon Murdock and Co. and Scott Penfold and Co.

Also a supply of Superior Segars from Mess. E. de Otadiu and Co. Manilla.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT *Andaroo Nowrojee Furdoonjee Watcha*, having contracted with *Doolubdass Moarlitherdass*, to purchase of him all that certain dwelling house with its ground, situate within the fort walls of Bombay at or near the "*Jai runsord's rut*;" in the neighbourhood of a house formerly belonging to Bhimsett Ramsett, assessed No. 47. Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage or otherwise, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the said purchaser, by an advertisement in any public news paper, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he or they will be precluded therefrom, dated 15th February, 1839.

TO BE LET, A good commodious House No. 5 Nesbit lane, Fort, near the Office of Messrs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and Co. and an upper roomed Ditto No. 11. Military Square, Apply to *Jahangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia* at his office Bombay Green. 16th February, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th Febrary 1839.

No. 99—Owing to the peculiar nature of the present service of the Army, in the field, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased *specially* to sanction the following extract from the General Orders by the Commander in Chief, dated Camp Tatta, 8th Jaunary 1839.

Officers are recommended to provide themselves as soon as possible with Camels or Tattoos, for the carriage of their private baggage, as no assistance can be given to them by the Commissariat Department, from the cattle in charge, for purposes of the public service.

In order to give every facility to Officers in equipping themselves with baggage animals, the Commander in Chief will authorize an advance of money for that purpose, to be made to Paymasters, on a requisition signed by themselves by the Commanding Officers of Corps. The advance not to exceed one month's pay, and to be recovered by monthly instalments, in three months, commencing from the next issue of pay.

Commanding Officers of Corps, will immediately furnish to Captain Swanson, the Pay Master of the Force, for the information of the Commander in Chief, a statement of the sums which they may deem to be required as advance, for the purpose abovementioned.

No. 100. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Ensign H. Fenning, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment, during the period Lieutenant Stevens may remain in temporary charge of the Poona Pay Office.

No. 101. Ensign S. W. Brown, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1839.

No. 102. Lieutenant W. Paley, of the Bengal Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 103. The following temporary arrangements in the Scinde Field Force, made by the Officer Commanding H. M. 4th Regiment Light Dragoons, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Danvrin, to Act as Quarter Master and Interprater, and Lieutenant Seneamore, as Adjutant to the Detachment of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, with the Scinde Field Force, from the 4th November last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1839.

The Reverend R. Y. Keays returned to his duty as Chaplain on this establishment, by the Ship Walmer Castle, on the 5th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1839.

Mr. J. S. Law, first assistant to the Collector of Sholapore, is allowed leave, under Section XVI. of the absentee regulation for two days, by which he exceeded the period allowed for travelling from Belgaum to Sholapore.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1839.

Mr. W. Wilson, uncovenanted assistant to the Collector of Customs at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for two months, to proceed to the Coast, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENE.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1839.

The leave of absence on sick certificate, granted to Mr. E. H. Briggs, 2nd assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, and resident at Baroda, under date the 9th ultimo, is extended to the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant H. Aston, acting 2nd assistant, has been appointed acting assistant to the political agent in Katteewar, from the date of his joining that agency, until further orders.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th Febuary 1839.

No. 9. Captain John Pepper is appointed Senior Navel Officer at Surat, in succession to Captain E. W. Harris, whose period of service has expired.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1839.

No. 10. Mr. Henry Occanus Cook, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a volunteer in the Indian Navy from the 5th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD Lieut. Col. *Secy. Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 6th instant .....Chests		1,213
Chests		1,213
MALWA.		
Passes granted up to the 24th ultimo.....Chests		18,259
Ditto from the 25th ultimo to the 6th instant.....		273
Chests		18,432
IMPORTED.		
From the 16th Oct. 1838, to the 5th instant..Chests		17,504
Ditto from the 6th to the 12th instant.....		125
Total		17,629
EXPORTED		
From the 8th Nov. 1838 to the 5th instant....Chests		8,012
Total		8,012

F. BOURCHIER. *Opium Agent*

Bombay, 13th February 1839.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH AND LAST DAY, THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY 1839.

FIRST RACE.—A Forced Handicap for all Horses that have won Public Money during the meeting, optional to losers, Rupees 600 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, 2 miles.

Mr. Ettrick's.....G. A. H.	Exile..	9	9	0.. 1
Mr. Ettrick's.....C. A. H.	Abbotsford	8	4	drawn.
Mr. North's.....G. A. H.	Mameluke	8	5	..3
Major Forbes'.....G. A. H.	Kamran..	8	9	..2
Mr. Lowther's.....G. A. H.	Rejected..	7	10	..4

Time.—58, 1 1, 58.....Total.... 3 58

Won easy by Exile in the best time ever run on this course at the weight and proving himself one of the best if not the very best Arab in India at all weights and distances.

SECOND RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund for the beaten Horses of the season to be handicapped by the Stewards, 4½ mile and distance, Heats, entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. North's.....W. A. H..	Orelio..	8	4	.. 1 1
Major Forbes'..G. A. H..	Hector..	7	10	.. 2 3
Mr. Black's.....C. A. H..	Raparello	7	7	.. 3 2

Dist.

Time.—1st Heat.... 19, 1, 59, 1 4, Total.... 3 22
2d Heat.... 18, 57, 1 1, 1 3, Do.... 3 19

THIRD RACE.—A Purse of 100 Rupees for all Arab Horses from the Dealers Stables the second Horse to receive Rupees 25 out of it.

NOTICE.

The settlement for this years Races will take place at the Club House at ½ past 5 o'clock tomorrow evening Saturday the 16th Inst.

DING.—*Secy.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 16TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday	0 39	0 56
Sunday	1 17	1 37
Monday	1 54	2 12

EXCHANGE.

	BUY		SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan			
First five per cent Loan			
No. 329, @ 1st class			
Second five per cent Loan	109	@	111½
Third five per cent Loan	111¼		111
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	102½		102
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100¼		99
Bills on England at 30 days sight			
Ditto at 6 months sight			
Canton Bills			
Spanish dollars per 100	222		221½
Sovereigns each	10¼		10

VESSELS. EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended Departure	To what port
H. C. S. Berenice	Superintendent Indian Navy	25th Instant	Suez.
A. Steamer	Ditto.....do.....do.	25th March	Ditto.
Balfour	Do. Dirom Cartet	19th instant	Liverpool.
Ellora	Do. Skinner & Co.	20th Ditto	Ditto.
Cambridge	Do. Dirom Carter	25th Ditto	Canton.
Mermaid	Do. Foster & Co.	24th Ditto	London
Berkshire	Do. Remington & Co.	Do. Ditto.	touching
Lancaster	Do. Higginson & Carwell	26th do.	at Cape. Ditto.

As a general rule, the Packets for *sailing Ships* will be closed on the evening before the date of dispatch.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14. Lieut. C. P. Leeson.
Do. 15. Surgn. D. S. Young, Madras Est. from Egypt.
Do. do. Capt. Commandt. J. S. Young, 5th Nizams Cav. from England,
Do. do. Capt. H. P. Lawrence, Sappers and Miners do.
Do. do. Lieut. W. Jones, 20th Regt. from.....do.
Do. do. Capt. Apthrop, ...do..from.....do.
Do. do. Capt. J. H. Humffrey's M. Artillery, from..do.
Do. do. Capt. H. Beaver, 5th M. Infantry, from....do.
Do. do. Lieut. W. H. Clarke, 2d Gr. Regt. from....do.
Do. do. Asst. Surgn. Wright, from Surat.
Do. do. Major J. D. Glunie, 3d Buffs, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13. Lieut. R. W. M. L. Fraser, 6th Royal's to Decan.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15. Grab, Brig Dowlutt, Pursaud, Nathoobhy Peerbhoy Naiquedah from Calicut.

Do. do. The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta, R. Lowe, Esq. Commander, from Suez 27th January, Mocha 4th, and Aden 5th Instant.

Passengers.—Captain and Mrs. Beaver, Madras Army; Captain Young, Nizam's Cavalry; S. W. Eliis, Esq. Merchant Madras; G. Sheerwood, Esq. Do. Calcutta; D. H. Gibb, Esq. Do. Bombay; Hon'ble W. Talbot, New South Wales; Lieut. Airey, R. N. Do. do. do.; Lieut. Jones, Bombay Army; Captain Hyde Parker Laurance, Nizam's Artillery; Francis Martin Esq. (and Mrs. Martin.) Merchant Bombay; W. A. Neave Esq. Madras Civil Service; Mrs. Neave.; Major Clunes, H. H. 3d Regt. Bengal; Doctor Young, Supg. Surgeon Madras; Captain Humphries, Madras Artillery; Captain Apthorp, 20th Regt. Bombay N. I.; Hon'ble W. H. Tracy, Madras Civil Service; Lieut. Walpole Clarke, 2d Grenadiers Bombay N. I.; Mr. Nisbett, Indian Navy, from Aden; Eleven Engineers from England, for Indian Navy; One European Seaman and two Native do. from Aden; Two Europeans and one Native Servant.

Do. do. Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley, bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland K. C. B. Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Squadron, in India, Capt. Thos. Maitland from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14. Barque Swallow, R. MacCallester to Bencoolin.

Passengers.—Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy, one Clerk Bomanjee, 1 Parsee Servant.

Do. do. Ship Lady East, W. Emery, Master to London.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 16th FEBRUARY, 1839.

The Proprietors of this Journal, having been deprived of the services of their late Editor, think it proper to state that they have entered into an agreement with another Gentleman, to fill his place, who will be prepared, on Tuesday next, to enter upon his duties and to explain the principles upon which the Paper will for the future be conducted; meantime they trust that their readers will overlook the deficiency of Editorial matter in the present publication.

We owe to the kindness of a friend the following interesting account of the taking of Aden. Report here states the British loss in killed and wounded at 15, that of the Arabs at about 150, but the latter we imagine is conjectural. We refer for details to our letter.

"Aden is now in our possession and Captain Haines and all the Military living in the town, I slept there last night and found them very comfortable; about 70 or eighty tents are pitched and a nice little Fort built. The town was taken on the 19th. The first action was on the 11th, the Mahi and several Gun boats went in close to the Batteries and opened their fire, the arabs were driven back upon the town and Seera Island might then have been taken possession of, but the Coote was not there to assist. On the 19th however the Volage, Coote Mahi and Cruizer with all the Transports went round to the town, at ½ past 9 opened a brisk fire on the Batteries in the middle of which the Troops landed and formed line. By half past twelve the Forts were in ruins, the Arabs had all run away with the exception of 140 on Seera Island who were taken prisoners; the troops then marched into the town and took possession of it and Seera Island, since which time we have had quiet possession; the Sultan and all his Arabs have retired to Lahidge about 17 miles inland Johnstone is now Commandant of Seera Island. The Ships fired with great precision and very quick, the Volage fired about 500 shots of sorts, the Coote about 250, the Cruizer 200 and the Mahi about 200. Daniells and the Mahi are highly praised by every one for good Management and gallant conduct, the Arabs held out well and no European troops would have continued in the Batteries under such a heavy fire longer then the Arabs did. The Mahi took up a station within 30 yards of the Battery on Seera Island and fired beautifully capsizing the guns of the enemy in the Fort and killing great numbers Her side between the Fore and Mainmast is now chock full of Musket Balls. the only one wounded on board was Andrew Nisbett who got a ball in at his back which glanced round under the ribs and was extracted near his navel; he is now getting well. Daniells after he had quieted the Battery landed on Seera Island, spiked the 4 guns there and hoisted the Jack which was cheered by the troops and Jacks. The latter the Crew of the Volage and Cruizer so admired the gallant conduct of Daniells and the Mahi that after cheering the Flag they sung out "now my boys three Cheers for Captain Da-" niells and the saucy little schooner" which was answered on board all the ships. The Forts and Mosques are now in ruins. Hamilton was the first person who reached the top of Seera Island and planted the English Flag in the face of about 60 Arabs—the poor fellows were regularly hunted out of the town; wherever they went for safety, bang would come a shot and killed a dozen. We lost very few in killed and wounded in the action, but 4 Europeans and 7 natives were killed, after all was over in disarming about 140 prisoners who fell upon our men with their creases, but the Seepoys then opened a murderous fire and killed many, when they delivered up their arms and surrendered. It is curious how particular they were in carrying away their killed and wounded, Captain Haines mentions one instance which he witnessed during the attack, one man was killed, two other chaps got hold of him by the head and heels to carry him away, when bang came a Grape and Canister shot and cut the dead body in two and killed both the other two men, four other chaps immediately ran back and carried them away, only about 30 of the 160 killed and wounded were left behind in the town, they have been buried. We have captured 3 beautiful long brass Guns, 84 pounders about 200 years old, they are worth £500 each, two of them I believe will be sent to England as a present to the Queen; they are in capital order, the Arabs fired them several times but their shot generally went over. A great number of the Arabs have returned to the town, and after giving up their arms are allowed to live there in peace and quietness, they are now assisting our men to pitch tents and repair the Forts-The Sultan has written to Haines to say that he intends in a day or two to come into the town to visit him, in a quiet way, and says he is sorry for what has happened, but another report is that the old rascal is collecting men to retake the town. The Arabs fought splendidly, they were seen, after the guns were dismounted by our shot to remount them and fire away again and the Guns were aimed in a capital direction, though elevated too much, our chaps are keeping a bright look out for a second attack, 300 men are stationed on the narrow neck of land joining the main, 50 below the Pass on the Beach and 150 at the pass and in the various watch towers and 500 are in the town and at Seera Island. It has been a dreadful lesson to the Arabs and shews them what we still can do with iron marbles.

The Cruizer and Volage return to Bombay immediately. The Coote behaved well in the attack on the town, though most of her men were away in the boats landing the troops she kept up a beautiful and well directed fire on the town, her station was Hokut, between Seera Island and the point of Aden Cape.

Captain Haines has got a mark on his leg, from a spent Ball during the action."

The present mail has been 52 days on the passage. There was a detention of 4 days at Malta, and we hear, but can scarcely credit it, of 11 days in Egypt, owing to the sluggish movements of certain passengers whom it was necessary to bring out. We much fear that matters do not mend on the other side, and that the management throughout requires yet a great deal to be done to perfect it. On this side the passage appears to have been well and quickly done, the Steamer having left Suez on the 27th at 5 P. M. Mocha the 4th at 8. A. M. and Aden the 5th at 11. P. M. thus doing her entire work in about 17 days.

There is no intelligence of any great interest from Egypt or Arabia. Mahomed Ally was at Senaar by last accounts, and it is supposed meditates some plan of aggression upon Abyssinia from that quarter, for which he is now paving the way. The houses in the Desert for the accommodation of overland travellers are getting on, but not very rapidly, towards completion, owing to the difficulty in getting the natives to work with zeal and activity. Two of the carriages are now running between Suez and Cairo, and two more are in progress and likely to be completed, in the course of the present month.

With reference to the failure of the Belgian Bank, noticed in our Extra of yesterday, we subjoin the following details, which appear to be very satisfactory. The stoppage had excited the utmost consternation in the manufacturing districts, and even at Paris.

BRUSSELLS, DEC. 18.

We learn with pleasure, that on the 15th, on which day 700 bills of exchange, which the Bank of Belgium was to receive, became due, only 32 were protested; 10 of them were paid without difficulty and before the protest, when the suspension of payment was known, and 12 others were paid after the protest; only 10 therefore remain unpaid.

Six heads of manufactories at Liege (of whom Mr. Cockerill is not one) have come to Brussels, as we learn, on the stoppage of the Bank of Belgium, to state to the ministers their situation in consequence of this disaster, and to solicit the government to use means to prevent 3000 of their workmen from being thrown out of employment. Several millions of francs in money came to the Bank of Belgium from Pairs yesterday; 1,500,000 francs were paid in the two days. It should seem that the sums lately received might be used to pay so much per cent, on the accounts current opened with the bank,

It is reported that several establishments at Liege have been obliged to discharge their workmen in consequence of the stoppage of the bank.

December 20.

The Council of Ministers met yesterday, and took into consideration the case of the manufactures who have come from Liege and Charleroi. Measures are going to be takes to secure those establishments, which are under the patronage of the Bank of Belgium.

The directors of the establishment at Liege, Charleroi, &c., will have a general meeting to-morrow at the bank of Belgium. M. Alexandre, who has just arrived, represents the house of Cockerill, at Seraing. They hope to be able to pay all their workmen, and that the establishment will proceed as usual.

The King, who takes great interest in the affairs of the Bank of Belgium, yesterday caused an intimation to be made to M. Melemus, that he earnestly wished him to accept the office which the creditors had unanimously offered him. M. Meltemus has in consequence acepted it. This confirms the hope of a speedy and happy liquidation.—*Courier Belge.*

BRUSSELS, DEC. 21. The Bank of Belgium having obtained a delay on condition of conducting the administration conjointly with one or more of its creditors, according to Art. 4 of the Decree of Nov. 25, 1814, Messrs. Mettennius Anspach, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and Evraid Goffen, are added to the administration of the bank, and entered on their functions yesterday.

BRUSSELS, DEC. 22. In the Chamber of Representatives to-day the Minister of finance presented the following project of law relative to the Bank of Belgium:—

Art. 1. A credit is given to the government to the amount of 2,400,000f., which shall be employed to facilitate the payment of the Bank of Belgium. This sum shall be advanced as it is wanted by way of loan to that establishment, either in Treasury notes or in cash at five per cent. interest.

Art. 2. Credit is likewise given to the government for a further sum of 1,600,000f., in order to pay for the Bank of Belgium, and on its guarantee, the sums which are due, and which shall be claimed by the persons who have made deposits in the saving' banks instituted by the said establishment. This second loan shall likewise be five per cent. interest.

Art. 3. The government will regulate the conditions calculated to insure the best application of the said sums, and it will likewise stipulate the necessary securities for the repayment.

Art. 4. To meet the said credits the government is authorised to issue Treasury notes to the amount of 4,000,000, on the conditions determined by the law of the 16th of February, 1833; No. 157.

"I think it necessary gentlemen," said the Minister, "to refer this project to a committee, to examine attentively the above sum. Every member, besides, may make himself acquainted with it. I shall request the committee to attend to it immediately."

The project was accordingly referred to a committee.

"Brussels, DEC. 21.

"TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ANTWERP BRANCH OF THE BANK OF BELGIUM.

"I hasten to send you a copy of the letter which the Minister of Finance has done me the honour to write to me. Please to insert it in the journals of your city.—Accept, &c.

(Signed) "DE BROUCKERE.

"The Directors of the Bank."

"Brussels, Dec. 20.

"In answer to your letter, dated yesterday, I have the honour to inform you, measures, adopted with respect to the principal bank at Brussels, include the other two, and consequently the notice published on the 17th concerns the branches of Liege and Antwerp also, the deposits in which are likewise guaranteed by the General Society.

"I have the honour to be, the Minister of Finance,
(Signed) "D'HUART."

MADRAS HERALD.—FEB. 6.

H. C. Steamer Enterprize.—We accidentally omitted to mention in our morning Edition that this fine vessel started yesterday evening for Moulmein, her passage to which will probably occupy about eight days. She has taken nothing hence but some Government Stores and a few public followers.

It was said at one time that the Treasure on board of her was for the Madras Treasury, but our original statehas proved correct, for none has been landed.

The quid-nuncs will have it that she brought some mysterious and important communication to the Madras Government, which has been and is to be kept a profound secret, but we see no reason to place any reliance on this rumour.

SPECTATOR.—FEBRUARY 6.

The entrance of the *Enterprize* Steamer into our roads on Saturday morning caused a 'great sensation' at the Presidency, and reports of every description got abroad as to the object of her visit. Nothing has however transpired to satisfy curiosity, and she quietly steamed herself off yesterday evening in prosecution of her voyage to Moulmein, after having taken on board some Government Stores and a few public followers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—DEC. 22.

The state paper of the Governor General of India, published in the *Delhi Gazette* of Oct. 11, and purporting to be an exposition of his lordship's reasons for the resolute and extensive military movement which he had at that time prepared, and has since put in progress of execution, for active service in the countries westward of the Indus, is, we think, a creditable and statemanlike document, calculated to rouse the spirit of the nation, to raise the political character and authority of England throughout the wide regions of Central Asia, as well as amongst the people of Indoostan, and of the territories to the northward and eastward of the Bay of Bengal; while, if the warlike operations promised by the Governor General be conducted with ordinary skill and vigour, they cannot fail to establish a friendly and effectual barrier for the British empire in the East against the aggressions of any power proceeding to molest us from the side of Persia or of the Caspian.

In the manifesto of the Governor General we find the following passage:—The necessity under which Great Britain is placed of regarding the present advance of the Persian arms into Afghanistan *as an act of hostility towards herself, has been officially communicated to the Schah*, under the express order of her Majesty's government."

This announcement, in connection with the context of the declaration, with the actual movement of the troops, places England therefore in a state of open war with Persia, and with the offensive and defensive allies of Persia, whether petty princes of Candahar and Cabul, or more powerful ones less remote from Europe.

It is certain that when the declaration we refer to was made public, the Governor General had not received intelligence that the siege of Herat had been already raised, and that the "advance of the Persian arms into Afghanistan" had been followed by their defeat and positive return home,

This abandonment, under the influence of misfortune and terror, of an enterprise which "her Majesty's government" had declared to be "an act of hostility towards Great Britain," may doubtless lead to such formal overtures of submission on the part of Persia, and to the establishment of such securities for her future good behaviour, as would confine the present expedition under Sir Henry Fane to the specific and single object of transferring the sovereignty of Candahar and Cabul from inimical to friendly hands, leaving Herat for an advanced post under its present ruler against hostile movements from the Persian or Muscovite frontier, or from both combined, and thus interposing a specious margin, occupied by allies of Great Britain, between the western boundary of her dominions and those who have avowed their eagerness to aggrandize themselves at her expense.

Without a more exact knowledge of the more recent communications which have taken place between her Majesty's government and the Schah, it is not easy to form a decided judgment whether the hostile relations pronounced by Lord Auckland to exist on both sides at the date of his lordship's manifesto ought or ought not to be considered as put an end to by the retreat of the besieging army from Herat, and its evacuation of the Affghanistan territory. There is, moreover, another subject of no light importance to the correctness of our calculations on that point. A treaty of alliance it presumed by many persons to have been signed by the Russian Minister with the Schah, the cementing principle of which was to be a common system of hostile policy against England. It is unlike the habitual caution of the Russian Cabinet to have committed itself by any such offensive demonstration towards this country, and we shall be slow to believe it without further evidence, But, whether a treaty subsist or not, the vigorous measures adopted by the British government must be esteemed by Europe as well as Asia a direct and bold challenge to the Emperor Nicholas, calling upon him to avow and justify his underhand instigations of Persia against this country in the case of Herat, protecting by his arms the cat's-paw of his arts, or to acknowledge in the face of the world that he dreads himself to share the dangers into which he plunges his unhappy dupes, and sedulously shuns all exposure to the quarrels in which without remorse he entangles them.

We deem it by no means an unnatural or improbable contingency, that, however mortifying to her ambitious pride, the course of Russia on this occasion, so soon as the hour of battle arrives, will be to disclaim all active partnership in the wild attempts of Persia upon Herat, to tell the Schah drily that an *unsuccessful* crime is one which the honour of his Imperial Majesty will not permit him to countenance or support, and that Persia must make the best terms she is able with the powerful enemy whose just resentment she has exasperated. Our reason for anticipating that such will be the policy of the Court of Russia is, that it can do no better. Strengthened as we now are by the intimate alliance of Runjeet Singh, and drawn towards England as he must feel himself by her frank guarantee of his dominions, it will be impossible for the Emperor Nicholas to inflict any serious wound upon her eastern empire. His Majesty has by this time, we doubt not, found cause to rebuke the indiscretion of his ministers for threatening, in the *Moscow Gazette*, that "*he would dictate at Calcutta the next peace with England.*" If the measure was a serious one, now his the time.

With respect to the less immediate circumstance through the full extent of mischief planned against British supremacy over the Indus and its neighbourhood first became known to the general government at Calcutta, it appears that so long since as the year 1832 treaties were entered into by the British authorities with the native princes of Scinde, the Nawab of Bhawulpore, and Runjeet Singh, to facilitate and extend the field of our commerce by opening the navigation of that noble river. An ambassador, Captain Burnes, was deputed to Dost Mahomed, *de facto* Sovereign of Cabul, with a view to engage his co-operotion in the objects contemplated by above treaties. But Captain Burnes learned that Dost Mahomed had sent troops against our ally Runjeet Singh, which led to the apprehensions that the countries on the Indus were on the point of being devastated by war, instead of enriched by commerce; and the British government prevailed on Runjeet Singh to trust to its mediation for redress,

Meanwhile Persia commenced and persevered in her course of insult, injury, and outrage towards Great Britain. She besieged Herat, and intrigued in all directions for the overthrow of English influence and power. Dost Mahomed joined her, as did his brothers, the Chiefs of Candahar, in the most extensive and hostile schemes against this country. Nothing was then left for it but an appeal to force. A tripartite treaty, offensive and defensive, was signed between the Governor General, Runjeet Singh, and the legitimate possessor of the throne of Cabul, of which the first definite object was to restore the latter to his dominions, and the ultimate one to establish a secure frontier in Afghanistan both to the territories of Runjeet Singh and to our Indian empire. To effect these purposes Sir Henry Fane has marched.

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uld be presumptuous to affirm that war upon a ge scale may not immediately follow such opera- But we think it not unfair to affirm that without England *could not have escaped it,*

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday a quarterly general court of propri- was held at the India House, for the purpose of ring a dividend. The court was made specially, to into consideration notices of a motion which were given he last quarterly meeting. Sir J. Carnac's appoint- nt as Governor, of Bombay received the sanction of the rt.

The Chairman, Sir James Law Lushington, acquaint- d the court that the Board of Control for managing the ffairs of India had approved of the grant of £5,000 to e estate of the late Mr. Fraser.

In reply to a question from Sir Charles Forbes, the hairman replied that the grant was a special one, and was not intended to draw it into a precedent. He then lled upon Mr. Montgomery Martin, who on the last rt day had given notice of motion as follows:—" The of the land revenue of British India, and to move production of certain documents connected with portant object."

M. MARTIN proceeded to bring the motion before rt. It was not his intention, he said, to advert sons, but to principle. He expressed his admi- n of the officers of the company in India; they had ndeavoured to " temper the wind to the shorn lamb," but great injustice had been done to the countles millions of that country. He contended that the great losses of life arising from famine in India arose from the depressing ef- fects of exaction from land. He alluded to the famine which had occurred from 1640 to 1772, in which latter year year nearly one-half of the inhabitants of Bengal had been swept off—to that in 1792, when nearly one-half of the inhabitants of Rajamunday perished—to that in 1824, when 40,000 people perished in the South of India—and to that which now prevailed in Agra and the north west provinces. By these visitation the bonds of humanity were broken, and families were swept away. The fa- mine of 1837-8 had extended ever an arear containing 40,000 square miles and 20,000,000 of people, of whom nearly 500,000 had perished. Such had been the des- titute condition of the natives, that mothers had offered their children for a single meal, while others had thrown their offspring into the river Jumna, rather than the morn- ing sun should rise upon their miserable condition. Jackalls and vultures had been seen devouring the flesh of those who were perishing from want, before animation had ceased. The feelings of the natives of India would not become so much excited, if a better system of govern- ment were not pursued, that they would care not whether Russia or France holds sway in India. The country was in a most wretched state; but still its prosperity was gradually falling off. There had been exacted from that country in sixty years, by a handful of Englishmen, not less than £1,000,000,000 sterling. The sums remitted to this country for fifty years of £20,000,000 per annum, would have left in India, at 12 per cent. compound in- terest, £800,000,,000, which might have been employed for the improvement of the soil. It was true that security had been given to India; but they were were fast becom- ing a nation of beggars. It had been truly said by a native, that this country sucked the blood of the Indians; that we called ourselves Christians, and that we were angels in theory, but demons in practise. The Hon. Mr. Shore, an able servant of the Company, had observed in his works on India, that the native society was becoming disorganised; that land was kept unimproved, or altoge- ther thrown out of cultivation. etc. The discussions now going on in Calcutta show that many of the Hindoos cared little who took possession of India. There was a general fall in prices; failures were constant; six houses alled in 1831 and 1832, after having been established fifty fears, for £20,000,000, of which not five shillings in the pound could be realised. The revenue was rapidly de- clining. This was well known, and a commissioner had en sent out to ascertain the causes of the falling off in e land revenue.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the statement of the hon. proprietor was not correct. He was not aware that any such commissioner had been sent out. The court would judge of the accuracy of thisand other statements that had been made.

Mr, MARTIN said the commission had been appointed in Madras, and the gentleman named was Mr. Cotton. The land revenue of Madras was, in 1809-10, 81,91,597 pagodas; in 1819-20 it was but 75,66,223 pagodas; and in 1829-30 it had fallen to 69,42,744 pagodas. In he north-western districts the decrease of the land reve- nue was also very great. The imposts upon the pro- duction of cotton, sugar, and Indigo were so great that these branches of industry were materially checked, It was, in fact a dangerous illusion to imagine that India was in a prosperous state. These were probabilities of irruptions from the Affghans, the Persians, and the Rus- sians; but, though faith had been broken, the natives of India would rush forward to protect the British au- authorities. General Briggs, in his work upon India, observed that, " under the present system, it would be of no avail, even if the soil produced gold instead of grain when the Government takes all the produce except what is necessary to pay the labourers; there is no surplus to purchase manufactures; the country is absolutely with- out the means of improving the soil." What country on earth could prosper, if the whole produce of the soil were taken? Famine was the result, and the effects of mal-ad- ministration in India. he confidently believed, were re- turned back to this country by the Almighty in the vi- suitations we had of the cholera which was traced to those places where the utmost want had existed. Mr. Chaplin, in his report on the Deccan, stated that the land was taxed at the rate of 100 per cent. in some places and to collect this revenue there swarms of tax- gatherers. The Jews, the Grecks, the Romans, the Turks, the Chinese, and others, took but one-fifth from the land; in India nominally one-half was taken but, in fact, two-thirds of the produce were exacted He (Mr. Martin) was so deeply interested in obtaining a favoura- ble settlement of this great and important subject, and none would pity the fall of our power. The soil of India, the earth the air, were teeming with riches, and the rivers with gold. The natives were desirous of main- taining the connection; the conduct of the Sepoys dur- ing the wars showed their love to England but our con- duct to them had been most atrocious. The cry of " free trade had been raised but for whose advantage? Not for India—but for the cotton manufacturers of Glas- gow, Lancashire etc. The father of Sir R. Peel had made upwards of a million sterling by the trade. The export of course cotton manufactured goods to India had ruined millions in that country. This country had put 30 per cent. on India cottons and silk goods, 100 per cent. on her sugar, 200 per cent on her rum, 500 per cent. her pepper, and 1,000 per cent. on her tobacco. The greatest misery had in consequence been produced. He had brought this subject before the Court, consider- ing that the proper arena for the discussion of such a matter rather than in either House of Parliament. If this Court did its duty great good would be effected. They had been told during the discussion on the renewal of the Charter that that Court was to be a popular as- sembly and a check to the Board of Controul; but since that period few political measures for the good of India had been discussed, They must recollect that 3 millious of revenue were placed in jeopardy by the restrictions of the Chinese upon the opium trade. The proprietors had therefore something more to do than merely to attend to receive their dividends. After some furthar observa- tions the honourable proprietor concluded by moving for the following return:—1. A return of the gross land tax levied in each district under the government of the East India Company since the establishment of British authority. 2. A return of the gross revenue derived from sea customs, from transit and town duties, salt, opium, spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs licences tax on professions pilgrim-tax post-office, and from eve- ry other principal source of revenue in each district.—The hon. proprietor also moved for two additional returns calculated to throw light upon the state of things he had alluded to but afterwards withdrew them.

Sir C. FORBES seconded the resolutions. He said that be wished the hon. mover had confined them within a nar- rower, space, as in his opinion they took too extensive a range. It would employ all the establishment of the East India House for years to come to make out the returns required by the resolutions as they at present stood. (Hear and a laugh.) The state of India at the present moment was one that demanded the most serious attention of both the directors and the proprietors in that court. The re- venues of India were daily decreasing in amount, and the greatest discontent prevailed among the natives. When one of them was lately asked what in his opinion was the difference between the Mahometan government and the British? his reply was, the Mahometan government did not allow any money to remain in our pockets, and the British government did not allow any money to get into them; so that, in his opinion, there were six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. The British government had drained India of all its resources. The revenue of India, within the last sixty years, had more than equalled the national debt of this country. The condition of the natives was gradually getting worse and worse, and he trust something would be done to improve it without any further delay.

Mr. WEEDING said he could not vote for any of the re- solutions, bacause, in his opinion, they were altogether un- necessary. If the hon. proprietor who had brought them forward had read the reports of committees of both Houses of Parliament. published in 1832, he would find they contained a full and complete statement of all the reve- nue derived from India, including every one of the items mentioned in his resolutions. He felt distressed at hear- ing some of the observations made by the honourable pro- prietor in support of those resolutions. (Hear.) They were more fitted to have been uttered by the prime mi- nister of one of the native courts of India than by a pro- prietor of East India stock.—(Hear, hear.) The hon. proprietor appeared to have taken up the question *con amore*, of altogether expelling Europeans from India—(loud cries of Hear, hear),—and with them every means of improving the social and moral condition of the natives of that country. It was evident to him (Mr. Weeding) that the hon. proprietor had taken a very superficial view of the whole subject.—(Hear, hear.)—Among other things, he had asserted that the Mogul Government did not claim to be the proprietors of the soil: every body knew that the very countrary was the fact. He next said that the late Mr. R. Peel made upwards of a milion of money by sending cotton goods to Bombay. It was, on the contrary, very well known that that gentleman made the whole of his fortune in this country, and that the va- lue of the goods he shipped to Bombay was £50,000, and even these were not sold there; but the most asto nishing assertion of the hon. proprietor was, that the natives of India had received nothing in return for the immease sums of money that had been taken from them in the shape of taxation. Would any one deny that the establishment of the British Government in India had been productive of incalculable benefit to the natives? That the general system of that Government had been sound, just, and wise? The famine at present existing there, which every gentleman must deplore, arose from natural causes; the taxation of the land had nothing whatever to do with it; but the hon. proprietor said the Government had taken their money from the natives, and in return had given them a famine. Was that the fact? Had they not given the natives—

Sir C FORBES: What?

Mr. WERDING The blessing of good government and security for their personal possessions. Under the Mo- gul Government they had not security for any thing be- yond what was necessary for the supply of their imme- diate wants. Now under the present Government many of the natives had amassed large fortunes. He trusted the court would not entail upon the establishment con- siderable expense and labour, by agreeing to the reso- lutions of the hon. proprietor.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure the court would not expect him to follow the hon. proprietor who had brought forward the resolutions, through the vast range of connected matter contained in the speech he had made in support of them. He (the chairman) had little to say in reply to that speech, the observations he had intended making having been in a great degree anticipat- ed by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding,) and which, he thought, accorded with the good sense and feeling of the court. The Court of Directors were, and always had been, anxious to do all that laid in their power to benefit and promote the welfare of the natives of India.

Sir J. BRYANT bore testimony to the very great benefit which the natives had derived from the establishment of the British government in India.

Mr. MARTIN, in reply, expressed his willingness to withdraw the two last of his resolutions.

After a few observations from Colonel Sykes.

The CHAIRMAN put the question, when Mr. Martin's resolutions were negatived by a very considerable majo- rity.

Mr. MARTIN then gave notice that, on the next court day, he would revive his motion for a copy of the minute of Mr. Tucker, a director, relative to a permanent assess- ment of the land tax.

The court then adjourned.—Chronicle, Dec. 24.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—The *Gazettee' Augsburg* con- tains a long and laboured article on the complexion of affairs in the East. The object seems to be to show that Russia has no idea of undermining our Indian power, and that Mr. Macneil has suffered himself to be misled by the re- presentations of the British authoriteis in India, who are only aoxious to secure to themselves a monopoly of oriental commerce, while the English government ap- pears at Constantinople as an advocate for the extension of freedom of trade. In this manner, continues the *Gazette*, " England excites the elements of discord in the East, and renders the peaceable arrangement of rival interests impossible; for admitting that Russia has no intention of realizing the magnificent projects attributed to it, it is necessary to remember that that Power will not be found wanting in protecting its dearest interests. If Russia be forced into a quarrel, that has been so wan- tonly and indelicately anticipated, it will not hesitate in accepting the challenge. We trust that things will not be pushed to such an extremity, and that the Cabinet of London will think more justly on the subject than Mr. Macneil and the Indian government appear to have done. We also hope that the English ministry will entertain more liberal ideas of international commerce than the East India Company. What an exhibition would it be to the world if England, advanced as it is in civilization, and powerful by its extensive trade, should attack Russian industry, and manifest a desire to shackle it, while Russia shows jealousy even when the English Cabinet has just concluded at Constantinople a treaty the most favoura- ble to British commerce. We believe that the English have enough national prrde of their own to enter into our feelings; but if we should be deceived in this expec- tation—if they permit themselves to be led astray by un- worthy and sordid considerations—let them be assured that they must not only prepare for a dangerous conflict but take all the responsibility of the fearful calamities which they will accumulate on the heads of the present generation and of posterity; for, we repeat it, the first warlike movement in the East must necessarily involve European hostilities."

GLOBE.—DECEMBER, 20.

We are late and reluctantly constrained to ascribe to a Learned and Noble personage the authorship of a pam- phlet entitled " *Letter to the Queen*," which has been so generally canvassed, and rendered notorious, that our present notice can inflict no additional insult—we will not say on her Majesty—but on the common feeling of English manhood; not to say, of English loyalty. We are told that the eccentric Eminence, to which we allude completely overwhelms the editor of a certain northern periodical with ream upon ream of MS., besides com- mitting such pamphlets as that before us. If nerves and brain, tasked unworthily to bring forth the biddings of boundless malice, and objectless and lawless ambition, ever enjoy a lucid interval, we wish their task-master, and their victim, no worse punishment than to read at such lucid intervals some of the things he has written.

They will do no harm. Thank God! we are living amongst masculine spirits, whom the diffusion of this emasculate insolence can move to nothing, unless disgust. And this is the reputed writing of a man and a father—aye, and of that ambitions father, who would fain have transmitted his baronial honours to the head of a daugh- ter; And this is the man dares use expressions to the fe- male Head of that aristocracy adorned by her pure and mild sway—which no man of common sense and feeling would use to an intelligent girl of twelve years old, and assumes an air of dispassionate wisdom with his cynical insolence, which no young woman—we assure the elder- ly ribald—no young woman of the years of our Queen, and a tithe of that insight which pure feeling, and the awful sense of high duty, can give (*a young woman* (as the loss of those requisites sometimes too can t*ake it way* from *an old man*), would fail in an instant to penetrate, and smile at the false and hollow semblance.

We shall first give a short, but sufficient, specimen of the insolence of which we have spoken. We shall then give, what to us is " confirmation strong as proofs of Holy writ" of the *authorship*. Namely. we shall give extracts from the former discourses of the same personage directly contradictory of every point advanced in this pamphlet, and satisfactorily showing the falsehood of every word that he now says. The evidence is conclu- sive to our minds (as to those who have watched him lately) that the noble and learned personage, and nobody else, is the author of this utterly disgraceful per- formance. We should feel less sure of the fact, were any one position here taken by him, which had not been olemnly disclaimed, and shown untenable, by his former sself.

First, as to the *style* of this address to a Lady, and to a Queen, from a nobleman (we were going to have written a gentleman)—a nobleman who forced himself into the peerage, in spite of his best friends, and flattered the Monarch, so long as the Monarch allowed him to *serve* him, and, so soon as dismissed, began, as now to attack the Monarchy.

" I acknowledge you as my Sovereign. [Condes- cending.] I am an experienced man, well stricken in years. I bow myself respectfully before *you*, a girl of eighteen, who, in my own, or any other family in Europe would be treated as a child [Indeed!], ordered to do as was most agreeable or convenient to others,—whose inclination would never be consulted,—whose opinion would never be thought of,—[better worth having where directness of thought and feeling is wanted, than this wethercock's]—whose consent would never be asked upon any one thing appertating to any other human being than yourself, beyond the choice of a gown or a cap, nor always upon that; yet, before you, I humble myself, as one anxious to conciliate your favour to my principles [*your* principles!] to gain your approval of my opinions."

Perhaps this is enough for our readers. There are other passages, worse in feeling, and more malignant, in aim, which we forbear quoting. How blunted these coarse shafts fall before innocent majesty! This man should have lived in the days of the *diamond necklace*, in Paris, and addressed a court and public gangrened with every corruption, and ready for republicanism by *ennui* of their own and others' vices. Our author is only *almost* ready to profess republication, and admits that the English nation is not ready at all. His politics are much of the pattern of those of a fellow whom we remem- ber drummed out of a regiment, and who thereupon threw up his cap and shouted—" Hunt, and Radical Reform for ever!"

Radical Reform—Radicalism scornful of such beg- garly elements as ballot, household-suffrage, or any such oldfashioned recipes—is the present consistent cry of this learned and noble personage. On the ballot his course has been even more peculiar than on all other points. In his speech on the Reform Bill, he declared that he had already pronounced a demonstration of the absurdity and delusion of the ballot. In his speech on a petition for ballot, no farther back than last February, he declared himself a convert to it, and in the present pamphlet he again adjures it.

The present pamphlet assumes throughout the Reform Bill to have been such a measure as the Learned and No- ble Personage devoted his whole previous efforts to prove tha the Reform Bill was *not* and could not justly be represented. treats with the most unmeasured scorn precisely those principles of that measure which the Learned and Noble Personage had most eulogised, and attacks with the most audacious abuse precisely those classes whom the Noble and Learned Personage, throughout his whole life before, has represented as almost sole depositories of the whole of the moral worth and moral strength of the country.

The pamphleteer now thinks fit to describe the Reform Act as the *revolution* of 1831-32, and to talk of it as " the grand operation by which the whole parliamentary constitution of those realms was placed upon an *entirely new foundation*." He thinks fit to describe the princi- ple of *population* as its sole guiding one, and that prin- ciple us having been unfaithfully followed out; while, on the other hand, the principle of *property*, as he now contends, was wholly disgraced by taking the ten pound criterion. Whereas, the Learned and Noble Personage, in his former discourses, had contended very convincin- gly that *property* remained, as before, the qualification for the possession of the electoral franchise, and that the ten-pound franchise was a proper and sufficient criterion. And, on the whole, that the principles of the Reform Act were no violation whatever of the principles of our old parliamentary system, of which he now terms it the overthrow!

" The next argument,' said the Noble Learned Per- sonage, in his speech on the Reform Bill, which contra- dicts his present creed in every syllable—

" The next argument of the noble earl (Dudley), I am above all anxious to graple with, because it brings me at once to direct issue with him upon the *great principle* of the measure. The grand charge iterated by him and re-echoed by his friends, is that *population*, not *property* is assumed by this bill as the basis of representation. Now this is a *mere fallacy*, and gross fallacy.

" The objection, and I think the sound objection, to taking mere population as a criterion in giving the elec- tive franchise is, that such a criterion gives you electors without a qualification, and is, in fact, *universal suf- frage*. Is there in the bill any thing resembling univer- sal suffrage? Is it not framed upon the very opposite principles? In the countries, the existing qualification by freehold is retained in its fullest extent; but the fran- chise is extended to the other kinds of property, copyhold and leasehold. It is true that tenants at will are also to enjoy it, and their estate is so feeble, in contemplation of law, that one can scarce call it property. But whose fault is that? Not the authors of the bill, for they deem- ed that terms of years alone should give a vote; but they were opposed and defeated in this by the son of the noble friend near me [the Duke of Buckingham] and his fel- low-labourers against this measure. Let us now look to the borrough qualification. I utterly deny that popula- tion is the test, and that property is disregarded in arrang- ing the borough representation. The franchise is con- ferred upon householders only. Is not this a restriction? If even the right of voting had heen given to all house- holders, still the suffrage would not have been universal; it would not have depended on property, not on numbers and it would have been a gross misrepreseatation to call population the basis of the bill. But its framers restrict- ed that generality, and determined that property, to a certain considerable amount, should alone entitle to elect. It is true they did not take freehold tenure of land, as that qualification is inconsistent with town rights—nor did they take a certain amount of capital on the test—for that, besides its manifest incovenience, would be a far more startling novelty than any the measure can be charged with. But the renting a 10l. house *is plainly a criterion both of property and respectability*."

The pamphlet terms " the taking a ten-pound house as the criterion of respectable station"—" *the worst part of all the plan*."

Of the middle classes, the noble and learned personage spoke as follows' in 1831:

" I do not mean the *populace*.—the *mob*—I never have bowed to *them* though I never have testified any un- becoming contempt of them. Where is the man who has yielded less to their demands than him who now addres- ses you? Have I not opposed their wishes again and again? Have I not disengaged myself from them on their most favourite subject, and prounced a demonstration, as I deemed it, of the absurdity and delusion of the bal- lot? Even in the most troublesome times of party, who has gone less out of his course to pay them court, or less submitted his judgment to theirs? But if there is the mob, there is the people also. I speak now of the *middle classes*. . . .

" In my conscience, I do believe that no man out of the precincts of Bethlem Hospital—nay, no thinking man—(not certainly the noble duke, a most sagacious and reflecting man), can in these times dream of carrying on any government in despite of these middle orders of the State. Their support must be sought, if the govern- ment would endure—the support of the people, as distin- guished from the populace, but connected with that po- pulace, who look up to them as their kind and natural protectors. The middle class indeed forms the link which connects the upper and the lower orders, and binds even your lordships with the populace, whom some of you are wont to despise."

Now mark how the pamphleteer talks of the middle classes:—

" Are they, the smooth-tongued simpering creatures of the counter and the till, men to think for themselves, and disregard the frowns of a customer? Nay, suppose them protected by the ballot, are their hearts independent? On the contrary. I am fully persuaded that there is no class in the community more thoroughly the slaves of low grovelling prejudices; more truckling to their superiors. of course more insolent to those below them, more bent upon rising to the levels above them, more anxious to increase the interval that separates them from those be- neath. They are, according to all my observation of men, the most aristocratic in their propensities of the whole community. In a lord's presence they stand not up- right; a lady's carriage at their door, sets their heart a fluttering. To ape the worst fashions of the silliest por- tions of mankind, is their delight. To live a little as they do, whose pecuniary difficulties arising from such ex- travagances they know full well, and to their coast, is the chiefest object of their exertions; and in pursuit of it they often land in the Gazette. While the honest journeyman is toiling to earn his livelihood, eager to improve his mind faring hard, and rising early to give his children a better education than he had himself; these small gentry of the shop are keeping their children as ignorant as themselves, in order that that they may be mistaken for ' gentlefolks' when they go to guttle and guzzle at their shabby villas; which mean as they are, they can- not afford to keep; while their thoughts and those of their females are running upon ' *them there things as the qua- lity does*.' The present system *judiciously* intrusts the franchise to this class, by the thousand; while not a journeyman has it,"—[Not true.]

These specimens of noble and learned consistency.—and indeed rectitude (for these are points on which men do not change back and forwards in mature life) are per- haps enough for the present. We have no more doubt than of our existence, that we are right as the authorship. Our readers may judge as to the *honesty*.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

(Before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)

LIBEL OF THE " TIMES" ON SIR JOHN CONROY.—*The Queen* v. *J. J. Lawson*.—Mr. Wightman opened the pleadings. This was an information which had been filed against John Joseph Lawson, and which charged that on the 9th of March in the present year, the defen- dant had published in the *Times* newspaper a false, scandalous, and malicious libel of and concerning Sir John Conroy, Bart. Mr. Thesiger stated the case to the jury—" Gentlemen, this is a prosecution which has been instituted under the sanction of the Court of Queen's Bench, against the defendant, Mr. Lawson, who is the printer and publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for pub- lishing a libel in that paper on the 9th of March last, against Sir John Conroy. Gentlemen, you are proba- bly aware that Sir John Conroy for many years held a highly confidential appointment in the establishment of his Royal Highness the Duke, and afterwards in that of the Duchess of Kent. He served her royal highness for many years with integrity, so as to secure the entire and unqualified approbation of the duchess. It was, perhaps, quite in the nature of things, from the position in which he was placed, and the trust and confidence which which he enjoyed, that he should raise up a num- ber of enemies, and that those enemies should endeavour to injure him. They contrived to secure to themselves that most formidable engine of annoyance, the public press." The libel in question was published in the *Times* newspaper of the 9th of March last. and runs in these words:—

" The British 'public, we believe, was aware of a certain newly-created baronet attached to the household of the Duchess of Kent when her royal highness's daughter ascended the throne of these realms—' a red riband' (to be sure one little thought how that decora- sion would be afterwards bestowed), ' a peerage!' ' a pension!' We wish he had had the red riband promised

him; It would have been as much honoured by his wearing it as by its present possessor. We believe the chief merits of the person who made these demands were his *respectful* conduct to the estimable monarch just then defunct, and the *happy* state in which the pecuniary concerns of the illustrious lady whom he served were under his management. The amount of this latter obligation of the nation to him it is perhaps hardly possible to compute; it may be thought to be in hard cash somewhat about 80,000*l.*; and the large annuity of 30,000*l.* was granted, with an understanding that a gradual liquidation of the 80,000*l.* should silently take place. Happy be the end of the affair! we say; but a matter which has come to our knowledge may throw some doubt on its success. We learn that the baronet of whom we are speaking, having been so happy in conciliating the respect of the late King of England, is desirous of exercising the same amiable and modest qualities towards the King of Sweden, and to be sent to that court in the character of ambassador! and we have been told that the premier was disposed to acquiesce, for the purpose of getting rid of him; but the highest personage did not approve of such a representative of the Crown of England. Should he quit his present position, we ask where are talents to be found capable of applying a due portion of the 30,000*l.* to the liquidation of the 80,000*l.*, and who can so well understand wiping off as he who has chalked on? There is another matter also worth notice. There is a certain estate in Wales, purchased and paid for not long ago. If any public inquiry should take place whence the money for the payment came, who so competent to answer the question as the baronet?"

Witnesses were called to prove the publication of the libel: that in their opinion Sir John Conroy was the individual alluded to; and that the estates in Wales were purchased by him in 1824. The Attorney-General then addressed the jury as fellows:—"So, gentleman, my learned friend closes his case without presenting Sir John Conroy as a witness before you. Is Sir John Conroy ill in bed?—Is he in any distant country?—Is he prevented from coming here to explain, and to justify his conduct? Sir John Conroy is not in Court—he is not in Court we are told, but he is in some adjoining room, within call of my learned friend, and even after the taunt, which I on purpose threw out by the examination and cross-examination of the persons who have been called, when there was ample time for my learned friend to have sent for him and to have presented him before you; when, if Sir John Conroy had not some reason for not appearing as a witness in the box, he might have presented himself before the jury, yet my learned friend closes his case without calling him. Gentlemen, it is not painful for me to make any observations upon the conduct of a person bolding the situation of Sir John Conroy, but I cannot shrink from my duty. I have no hesitation in expressing my high disapprobation of the conduct of Sir John Conroy with regard to this prosecution. My learned friend says that this prosecution is to vindicate the character of Sir John Conroy, and to clear it from the aspersions which have been cast upon it. If that were the object of my learned friend, would be not, as the first step towards securing such an end, have called Sir John as a witness, and let him be examined—aye, and cross-examined—to explain all that is said in this publication of which he complains, and to show you and the world if there be any thing in it anything against him of the nature alleged, that the charge is unfounded? The Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, and heir-presumptive to the throne of England, then the brother of the reigning monarch of this country, did not disdain, in vindication of his character to pursue that line which Sir John Conroy in this case has shrunk from; and he was rewarded for that line of conduct which he had pursued by the unanimous verdict of the whole nation in his favour, acquitting him of the groundless charge which had been brought against him. Would it not have become Sir John Conroy, if he had submitted himself to undergo such an examination? But no; he shrinks from the challenge—he does not come face to face with his accuser, and he does not euter the Court. If Sir John Conroy had presented himself in the witness-box I should have given him an opportunity to vindicate himself against the charge, in relation to which the information makes no allegation against the defendant, but which does appear in the article, that he had been guilty of disrespectful condnct to his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, because I find in the publication it is said 'we believe the chief merits of the person who made these demands were his respectful conduct to the estimable monarch then just defunct, and the happy state in which the pecuniary concerns of the illustrous lady, whom he served, were found under his management.' I should have asked him whether any charge was brought against him by his late Majesty of his having acted disrespectful to him, and whether there was any truth in that charge, but I am unable to put any such question, because he does not present himself in the witness-box; and it would have been some mitigation of this publication if it had turned out that such a charge had been made, and that there was some foundation for it. It does surprise me that this should be passed over by the party who drew this information. All he complains of is, that this publication charges him with having defraued her Royal Highness the Duchees of Kent, and having purchased his estates in Wales with the money of which she was so defrauded. Then, if I show you, which I hope to do successfuly, that this publication does not contain that charge—that upon a fair, and reasonable, and candid construction it contains no such charge—the defendant is to be acquitted. I must say that a prosecutor who conducts himself as Sir John Conroy has done deserves no favour at the hands of a jury, and they will not to gratify him, put any constrained construction upon the publication of which he complains. We must examine whether this publication does impute to Sir John Conroy, and necessarily or reasonably impute to him, that he defrauded the Duches of Kent, and purchased his estatate in Wales with the money he obtained by speculation. I submit to you that it contains no such charge, and that it is only by coupling the last paragraph, which treats of a separate and independent subject, with what goes before, that any such construction can be sought to be put on this publication. It lies on the prosecutor to persuade the jury, and each and every on of the jury, that the publication is criminatory and defamatory, and that it bears the construction put on it by the information or indictment. I say this publication bears no such construction, and that the construction put on it being a mere misapprehension, my client is therefore entitled to your verdict. I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention with which you have honoured. I have discharged my duty to the best of my ability. I look with anxiety to the verdict you will pronounce. I hope it will be a verdict of acquittal in favour of my client, and I hope that for the future, when an application is made to the Caurt of Queen's Bench for a criminal information for the vindicatation of chararter, the prosecutor will present himself as a witness before the jury; that he will not remain in the purlieus of the Court, or shrink from the ordeal to which he wishes his case to be submitted." Lord Denman then proceeded to sum up. "This," said his lordship "is a criminal information at the instance of Sir John Conroy, complaining of the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper, for having published a libel which, as he alleges, charged him with a fraudulent misappropriation of funds belonging to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. There are various ways in which a party complained against for the publication of a libel may seek to relieve himself from the accusation which such a complaint carries with it. If the party complaining adopt one course of proceeding, the defendant may justify by alleging and proving the libel to be true, even though he should at the same time admit that the publication is defamatory; but in a proceeding by way of criminal information the only questions which you, gentlemen of the jury, can have to determine, are these—the fact of publication, the identify of the individual referred to, and the construction which the libel can fairly be considered to bear. The main question, therefore, for you to consider on the present occasion, is, whether the libel before you carries with it the defamatory charge of which the prosecutor complains. Had the present proceeding been one by way of indictment, the question of truth or falsehood must have been from the very outset altogether laid aside. Likewise in a case of criminal information, a jury must leave the question of truth or falsehood equally out of view. But at the preliminary stage of the present proceedings, before it was ripe for the consideration of a jury, the defendant might have offered evidence to the Court of Queen's Bench to show that the allegation of the prosecutor as to its falsehood was without foundation, and if, when the defendant showed cause against this rule, he at the same time established the facts in the libel, or failing to do that, had shown that at the time of the publication he had reason to believe them to be true—if the statement complined of appeared to the Court to have been made with a *bonâ fide* belief that it was true, then I venture to say that the Court would not make the rule absolute—that is all along supposing that the Court were of opinion that the defendant had good grounds for believing that that which he had stated was perfectly true. If so, gentleman, that gets rid, then, of the question as to the truth of the publication. With respect to the case of the Duke of Cumberland, it was one intrusted to my honourable and learned friend Sir Charles Wetherell, who is not quite so much in the habit of conducting cases of this nature as the learned connsel at this bar who have had the conduct of the present case. He called the Duke of Cumberland, but I could not consider that an inquiry; it was a mock issue: the parties giving testimony on it, if they gave that testimony falsely, could not be indicted for perjury. The man who brings his complaint before a Court in the shape of a criminal information is not bound to throw out a challenge to meet inquiry in the way suggested by the learned counsel; and a prosecutor would be told by his own counsel in consultation, that coming forward under such circumstances was a species of parade that had better be avoided. I will now repeat once more, that the question you have to consider is, is the publication defamatory, and is it defamatory in the way in which the prosecutor complains? The concluding paragraph of the libel is that which is chefly relied on, and to that I am bound to call your attention. It is in these words—"There is another matter also worth notice. There is a certain estate in Wales, purchased and paid for not long ago. If any public inquiry should take place whence the money for the payment came, who so competent to answer the question as the baronet?" Now it will be for you to say, does this, or does it not, impute to Sir John Conroy that he took the money of the Duchess of Kent and applied it to the purchase of this estate? If you think it does, you can have no doubt that it conveys an imputation of the grossest description. It has been observed by the learned Attorney-General that this latter paragraph is distinct from those which preceeds it. It is your province to determine how far that view of the publication is just. There is a reference in the paragraph to an inquiry. How could there be any occasion for an inquiry upless there had been some malversation? The paragraph followed other paragraphs written in no friendly tone, and it suggested that there might be a public inquiry, and asked, if so, who so competent as the baronet to tell whence the money for purchasing those estates came? Suppose, gentlemen, that the treasurer of a charity, or the person having the care of the money of a parish, had been charged with such conduct in the management of its concerns as that a debt of 80,000*l.* had been incurred. If and any one then stated that, in the event of a parochial inquiry, it would be important to ascertain where the money came from with which he purchased a certain estate lately acquired by him, should you, or should you not, suppose that that statement was meant to convy an imputation injurious to his character? I think the case admits of this illustration; and if you put that construction upon a statement such as I have been supposing, and I do not see how any other construction can be put upon it, you will probably take it into your consideration in coming to a verdict. You have heard the whole of the observations made throughout the trial. I repeat, as strongly as I can state anything, that the jury are the sole judges of the question at issue. Aye or no, is the defendant guilty of the libel? If you think that the construction put upon it by the prosecutor in by the true construction, you will find the defendant guilty; if otherwise, you will acquit him." The jury, without leaving their seats, brought in a verdict of Guilty

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LAW OF LIBEL.—At the trial which took place a few days ago, at the instance of Sir John Conroy, against the *Times* newspaper, upon a criminal information fort a libel, the Attorney-General, who was counsel for the defendant, employed an argument which appears to us so strange and indefensible, that, taking a deep interest in such subjects, we cannot pass over in silence. With the merits of the case itself we have nothing to do, and must be understood to confine ourselves strictly to a particular part of the Attorney-General's speech. A certain statement was some lime ago made in the *Times* in allusion to Sir John Conroy, and reflecting upon his character. Upon the appearance of this article, Sir John Conroy applied in the usual way for a rule, making oath at the same time that the charges set forth were false, and an interval elapsed between the granting the rule and the trial, during which the truth of the libel might have been put in as a justification, and proofs, if such were to be had, might have been employed to diminish, if they could not wholly remove, the penal consequences of the publication. But this course had not been taken by the defendant, and the Attorney-General therefore stood on the innocence of the article itself as the only ground left for his defence. Turning round, however, upon the plaintiff, he demanded where was Sir John Conroy? He demanded way he did not appear in the witness-box to meet the questions which he, the Attorney-General, would have put to him, touching the matter at issue. From the absence of the plaintiff, he then proceeded to draw an inference that he was afraid to risk the examination, and that had been really anxious to vindicate his character, he would have come forward in person, prepared to meet a full and open inquiry. It might, to be sure, be asked why the defendant did not put his own authority for the libel into the witness-box, and get at the proof that way; but the Attorney-General met that very natural question by saying that people might communicate information to a public journal without wishing to be known personally as the authors of it—however true, and however able they might be to prove its truth. Now, the doctrine thus elucidated by the Attorney-General (who, as an advocate, we do not hold responsible for its flagrant injustice) appears to us to be subversive of all principles of fair dealing and integrity. An individual is, in the first place, libelled by a public journal, and, in the vindication of his character, he applies to a Court of law, discharging all that the law requires of him to enable him to avail himself of its protection, hy making an affidavit that the charge contained in the libel as false. What more could he prove were he to appear in person, and expose himself to the unsparing cross-examination of the party that has maligned him? Besides, it ought to be borne in mind that the party libelling and not the party libelled are upon their defence, and that it would be a change of places to all intents and purposes to require that the latter should be subjeuted to a vaxations investigation at the hands of the former. The libeller is presumed, *a prit orie*, to be actuated by an *animus* against the person he libels. That may be a fiction of the law, we admit but in very many cases it is a fiction that hits directly on the truth; how then could the ends of justice be secured if the party so actuated were to be placed in circumstances that gave them an undue advantage over the injured party! A man might be perfectly free of the guilt with which he was charged in the libel, and yet a cross-examination, such as the Attorney-General desired, might, through a thousand crannies and loop-holes, damage his rightful claim to redress. All that can reasonably be required of the plaintiff in a libel is, that he shall attest his innocence on nat; it then remains for the opposite party to put forward the grounds on which he made the assertion, and upon their validity must rest his conviction or acquittal. But the Attorney-General would go beyond this—not satisfied with proving his case with such materials as it originally depended upon, he further requires to be permitted to prove it out of the lips of the person libelled —The plaintiff may, of course, if he think fit, become a witness on his own behalf; but there may be many reasons why he does not do so. He may —and it is very proper he should—desire to strip the defendant of all means of escaping by his artifices and ingenuity from the avowal of the authority on which the inculpatory statement was made; he may desire to force him to the extremity of confession; to put him upon his own proofs, for the purpose of ascertaining the masked enemy who has held up his name to public obloquy. If the defendant could extort the necessary evidence for his vindication from the plaintiff, there would be no necessity to reveal the secret authority upon, which he published the libel; but, if the plaintiff disappoints him of desperate opportunity, he may possibly, in his own defence, unveil the original source of the slander. This is only one reason why a plaintiff, with the clearest conscience and fearlessness of spirit, may not choose to go into the witness-box. To argue that, because he does not instruct his counsel to call upon him as a witness, he must, therefore, be afraid of the results, is nothing better than the porlorn expedient of a clever advocate If a man make a serious charge against another, and shrinks from the test of its truth, we may take it for granted that there is somothing in the case that will not bear the light. But the excuse, whatever else may be said of it,, instead of reducing the responsibility of the journalist, only helps to bind him the more completely. When a journalists publishes objectionable matter on the authority of an individual who refuses so become liable for the consequences, he not only takes the whole onus upon himself, in law and morals, but voluntarily assumes a position which is as little creditable to his honesty as to his discretion.—(*Atlas*).

EXAMINER.—DEC. 22nd.

When the *Times* uttered its charge of peculation against Sir John Conroy, a feeling of indignation at an imputation so improbable and cruel very generally prevailed; but when the report of the trial of the registered proprietor for libel was read, we are very sure that the public mind was more struck with the defect of the law according to which the verdict was returned, than with the atrocity of the libel. No one can feel sure that justice has been done by a mode of procedure which excludes cognizance of the truth from the province of the jury. The first essential of justice is the discovery of the truth, but the procedure by criminal information forbids the jury to examine the truth of the statement alleged to be libellous. In this form of procedure truth is only admitted into Court in a preliminary stage, in order that she may be turned out again as useless and impertinent. The Judges just take a peep at her, but not in her proverbial nakedness: no, the truth is brought before them swaddled in affidavits, and having certified themselves of her existence, as well as they might certify themselves of the form and feature of a mummy by inspection of the hieroglyphics on the outward case, she is bundled out of Court, and "Oh, no, we never mention her," is the song of the Bench. Now observe the prejudicial effect of this form of proceeding. In the preliminary stage, before the rule is made absolute, the truth of the matter alleged to be libellous is held to be material, and a mode of investigating it—the very worst mode for the discovery of the truth by affidavits, instead of *viva voce* evidence, is allowed. Upon trial, then, the jury, who are not permitted themselves to enter into the question of the truth, are under the impression that the Judges have been satisfied of the untruth of the alleged libel, and thus, though theoretically the truth of it is foreign to their consideration, it is impossible to exclude from their minds the prejudices of a foregone conclusion in another quarter, that the defendant has published a false imputation. The jury know full well that the defendant would not be before them if the Judges had not had some unrebutted evidence of the untruth of the alleged libel. The Judges have had the worst sort of evidence, as we have before observed, and the jury, who receive a prejudice from the Judges' judgment upon the worst sort of evidence, are not themselves allowed to hear any sort of evidence whatever, good or bad, as to the same fact. This is shown by Lord Denman's exposition of the law, the deformity of which, it must be confessed, loses none of its native hideousness in his lordship's hands. And the *Times* fairly remarks, it pretends to give an opportunity of counter-evidence, and it gives none. And then comes, in harmony with all the rest of the proceeding, the absurd fiction of the tendency to the breach of the peace. We read the other day in the City Police Reports an account of the outrages of a woman who broke the windows of jewellers' shops, and, in defence of her conduct' complained vehemently that the jewellers set their goods in the windows to tempt the poor, or to make their minds uneasy by the display of such wealth. This woman had some notion in her mind analagous to the doctrine of the criminality of the tendency to the breach of the peace in Libel law. If juries were instructed to look at jewellers' exhibitions as they are instructed to look at exhibitions in the press, the motive would be keep out of sight, the harmlessness or praiseworthiness of the exposure would be carefully excluded fom their consideration, and all that they would have to decide on would be whether the display in Rundell and Brydge's window had a tendency to provoke Caroline Saunders to break the peace. We have repeatedly explained our views of what the Libel law should be—thet it should try the alleged offence with reference of fact, motive, spirit, aim, and effect; always receiving evidence as to the truth of the alleged libel, but not as a full justification, for we agree with the Attorney-General, that the publication of a fact for no good object, and merely for a malignant purpose, should be punishable like any other act of wanton cruelty. The mischievous consequeuce of the defects of the Libel law we are sure is felt in the fullest at this moment by Sir John Conroy, who finds himself deprived of the exoneration and the sympathy due to him by the public dissatisfaction at a verdict arrived at by a form of procedure shaped, as it seems, for the suppression of truth and the unjust advantage of the prosecutor. When we read the able speech of the Attorney-General against these defects, we could not ask how it was, with these just views, that he has suffered four years of his official life to pass away without proposing a reform of the gross facts in this important branch of the law? We trust, however, that it is one of the subjects on which the ministry will yet show a zeal for practical improvement.

The TORCH-LIGHT MEETINGS.

(From the *Newry Telegraph*.)

The conduct of any government that menaces or inflicts punishment on the people for the publication of their political opinions can be justified or condemned only on a right understanding of the danger of the [illegible] which the government may have had in creating it. Before, therefore, we admit the propriety of the issuing of this proclamation, we must first ask ourselves what is the actual danger that may result from these torch-light meetings! and secondly, had the ministers any and what part in the origination of that danger? Let the danger be great or little, if the ministers directly caused it, and instigated to their course the persons they now threaten to punish, they are themselves the guiltier party. They must be regarded as criminals turning round on criminals and dooming their own followers to punishment.

As for the danger at present pending in the provinces of England, we protest our inability to see it. A few mad-cap incendiaries tell the people whom they can gather around them that they are deprived of their rights and urge them to arm for the obtainment of their desires. At the danger that can be feared to result from this is that some of the populace may attend to the evil advice given them. But surely the remedy is at hand, without Privy Council proclamations being had resort to. O'Connor and Stephens persist in uttering treasonable speeches and counselling the populace to treasonable acts the law authorities in the neighbourhood should quickly take a convenient opportunity for laying hands on both these wretches, and leave them to fret and fume in some of her Majesty's well-built prisons. This would put an effectual end to the torch-light meetings; and of course to whatever danger they cause. So far, therefore, as these meetings are concerned there was no necessity for this royal proclamation; and certainly no other cause existed. So far as we can learn from our English contemporaries, the countries, cities, and towns of England are in a most tranquil state, the few excepted in which O'Connor and his mates agitate. There are no arrays of political murders, and incendiary burnings, and wasteful destruction of property, such as Tipperary produces, to found in the English journals. And since the Queen's ministers have not deemed the state of Tipperary sufficient cause for the formal issuing of a royal proclamation concerning it, we humbly conceive that far less does the state of England require such. We therefore say that the danger of the times is not what justifies the step which the ministers of the crown have taken.

Now as to the question whether the ministers had or had not any share in creating the danger they dread, we ask the public if those wretches, the O'Connors and Stephenses, *et hoc peous omne*, who hold the torch-light gatherings, are the delinquents on whom the mischievous agitation is fairly and solely chargeable? The reply to this question will be found in the answers to these further ones—Who were they that originated and sustained, so long as it suited their purposes, such species of agitation in England? Who raised the warcry, "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate?" Who kept the whole machinery in oil when the agitation was set a-going? Who enjoyed the tumult and turmoil they had themselves created? And, when the people took their own affairs into their own hands and beneath their own feet, and a duke's castle or a bishop's palace, as they went to the earth, seemed in the eyes of the agitators to give more smoke than fire, and the burning of a town was a trifle, who looked on and admired the glorious spectacle of national confusion? Was it not the present Whig-Radical ministers of the crown? Did they not evoke the evil spirit they now dread? Did not Lord John Russell write letters of encouragement to the Birmingham and Manchester "physical force" masses? And when the storm was up, and Bristol burnt and pillaged, and its peaceable inhabitants massacred, and the Duke of Newcastle's habitation destroyed, and hundreds of other calamities placed the kingdom almost at the mercy of the revoiutionary mob, did not the Whig Radical ministers rest proudly content and their journals defend the atrocities? Aye, and when stones, and brick-bats, and rotten eggs, and torches too, described in the air figures far more imposing than any mere figures of speech, and the people growled and howled, *ad libitum*, against the House of Lords, did not the ministers and their allies beckon them on?

None of these things can be denied. It is not possible for any to dispute the fact that the ministers created the monster they now proclaim against and therefore they are not justified in their present course. They are the parents of the agitation. They are the real authors of the torch-light gatherings and everything of the kind. It is not therefore upon the *novi homines*, the modern terrorists, the Stephenses and O'Connors, &c., that the responsibility of the internal danger, whatever it is, that threatens England, rests. The old terrorists, the ministers themselves, are primarily responsible. They set the elements in motion, and while they could "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm all was well; there were no royal proclamations deemed requisite: and now that they have lost the power to control, they should be the first made to reap the consequences.

We appeal to the conciences of our most "Liberal" readers whether such degraded men as compose the Melbourne administration ever before dishonoured the council chamber of a British sovereign? Utterly unprincipled ministers they have ever proved themselves. They have adopted and supported measures of which their own understandings did not approve, and at enmity with their own convictions, and this because they feared if they acted otherwise that the power they coveted for the sake of the pelf it brings might elude their greedy grasp, and fall into the hands they hated. But this proclamation demonstrates beyond the possibility of cavil that they were all along only time-serving and time-watching hypocrites, longing for the hour when they might apostatize. This proclamation is the climax—no more was wanted to leave us without words ample enough to express the abassement of the shabbies.—*Standard, Dec.* 21.

EXPLOSION AT WALLSEND COLLIERY.—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

(From the *Newcastle Journal* of Saturday.)

We have this week to record another of those dreadful accidents which so frequently occur in the coal mines of this district, and though in fatality less extensive than many which have happened, its destructive consequences are scarcely less appalling. The scene of this catastrophe is the Wallsend G. or Church Pit, the property of William Russel, Esq., and Co., in the well-known "Belsham Seam," in the same shaft and within a few yards of the same spot where, little more than three yeass ago, the lives of 104 individuals were terminated in a similar manner. The sufferers in the present instance, 11 in number, are what are technically called "shifters," and as they were all who remained in the pit at the time, the immediate cause of the accident will probably for ever remain undiscovered. "The shifters,' it may be proper to state, go to work after the regular pitmen leave off, their duty being to prepare the "workings," by removing stones, securing the roof by putting in wooden "props," and making everything clear for the next set of "hewers," or actual excavators of the coal. The furnace ussd in the ventilation of the Church Pit, where the explosion took place, is in the A pit, about a mile distant, where there is also another furnace for ventilating the C or Wallsend Pit, and it was here that the accident was first discovered, from the quantity of foul air which entered the furnace. The "shifter s," 11 in number, went to work as usual on Wed-

…out half-past six o'clock, and shortly …the person in charge of the furnace, as …d, observing the presence of foul air, …e the alarm and on proceeding to the … was found that an explosion had taken …plosion, however, had not reached the shaft, …kesman" at "bank" was ignorant of its …The furnace fire having been extinguished, …pt was made to enter the pit, and, after several …tual efforts, this being at length effected, the bo… …e of the men, named Rutherford, was found within …rt distance of the shaft, the five having evidently …him as he was proceeding into the working. The …usually resorted to in such cases for expelling the …ir from the pit were put in operation, and in a few … the bodies of other three of the men were discover… …hockingly mutilated, and also the body of a horse, …had been employed in conveying the wooden props …the working. Rutherford, it is suppos… …gone down the pit, having sent …he was marked down in a chalk …ally kept at "bank" for such pur… …ntied the place on Thursday even… …b other bodies had been found, …from the fiery state of pit, that …e supposed to be could be reached …elapsed. The men who first en… …xplosion suffered much from the af… …returned, driven back. The fol… …nes of the sufferer:—

…ing—has left a wife and five children.
…, owns—single man.
…Moseby—left a wife and several children.
…ob Maddison—ditto.
…homas Rutherford—ditto.
Wm. Smith—ditto.
Hugh Row—ditto.
Wm. Ellerington—ditto.
Thos. Wilkinson—a wife.
John Leighton—left a wife and five young children.

Robert Bones—left a wife and nine children. This case is peculiarly affecting. Bones formerly kept a public-house at Trockley, near Heddon-on-the-Wall and finding his income insufficient to support his family he gave it up and sought employment here. He had been on but two or three days—the first time he had worked in a pit at all—when he was suddenly cut off, and his helpless family bereaved of a parent and a protector.

The sufferers are nearly all aged men, such being usually employed as "shifters."

It is proper to state that no blame whatever attaches to any of the overseers, or persons employed in superintending the pit; and indeed the men say that when they left the pit on Wednesday evening it was in a "good state"—fully and properly ventilated, so much so, that it is said the men could not work without their clothes on, on account of the cold. Hundreds of persons have visited the pit since the explosion took place, but there does not appear to be much excitement in the neighbourhood of the catastrophe.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

An inquest was held yesterday before Stephen Reed, Esq., at the Coach and Horses Inn, Wallsend, on view of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers. Three of the workmen were examined, but their evidence did not differ materially from the above statement. They were not able to throw any light upon the cause of the explosion; and the jury, therefore, returned a verdict of Accidental Death in all the cases.—Standard, Dec. 27.

MISS BURDETT'S IRISH LOVER AGAIN.—Mr. Richard Dunn, whose passion for Miss Angelina Burdett Coutts has lately led him to commit so many amusing freaks, some of which have been attended with consequences not particularly agreeable to the learned gentleman, was yesterday morning brought to Bow-street office, under a warrant from the Magistrates, for persisting in annoying the lady. Miss Burdett Coutts, accompanied by her father, Sir Francis, came to the office about eleven o'clock to prefer the complaint. It appeared that Mr. Dunn, as soon as he was liberated from York Castle, where it will be recollected, he was quartered some time for an offence similar to the present, took lodgings in the Gloucester Coffee-house, in Berkeley-street, and occupied a room from the windows of which he could watch the motions of his "ladye love" in her own bed-room in her house in Stratton-street. His exhibitions at his own window, although not very agreeable, might have been endured, and his freaks might only have created a laugh, had he confined himself to his room; but his admiration of the fair complainant induced him to attend upon her wherever she went, and constantly to cross her path; when Miss Coutts walked, Mr. Dunn walked behind her, and when she rode, he attended her on horseback. This system of annoyance at length became so troublesome, and the gentleman got so bold, that it was thought necessary to apply for an officer to stay in the house for the purpose of preventing any assault which Mr. Dunn might attempt to make. Ballard, the Bow-street officer, was accordingly sent to watch him, and take him into custody, should that step be found necessary. As he not only still continued his foolish behaviour, but daily became more impertinent, a warrant was taken out against him, and Ballard apprehended him yesterday morning in his lodgings.—Miss Coutts deposed that she feared some personal violence from the defendant, and considered from his behaviour lately that her life was in danger.—The defendant commenced to state a number of circumstances by way of defence which had nothing to do with the present charge, and was stopped by Sir F. Roe, who told him that he could hear nothing unconnected with the case.—Mr. Dunn was then ordered to enter into his own recognizance in the sum of £500, and find two sureties to the amount of £250 each, to keep the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects, and the complainant in particular, for one year.—When he heard this order he became agitated, and the idea of being again locked up seemed to make him rather uncomfortable.—Sir Francis and Miss Coutts then left the office.—Sometime afterwards, Mr. Beetham, a solicitor, whom the defendant had sent for, came and saw him in a private room, where he had been accommodated until he could make arrangements for finding bail. After speaking to him Mr. Beetham came into the public office and applied to Sir Frederick Roe for a copy of the depositions.—Sir F. Roe said that he was not sure whether he could give him a copy, but he would look into the Act of Parliament and see if the defendant was entitled to it.—Mr. Beetham said he would first go into the clerk's room to see the depositions, which were shown him.—In the meantime Sir F. Roe sent for the Act of Parliament, and the clerk left the depositions in the room in which Mr. Dunn was, in order to carry the volume containing the act to Sir Frederick in the public office. On his return in about a minute he looked for the depositions, but they were nowhere to be found. Mr. Beetham, however, came into the room, and told the prisoner that he wished for a copy of them, when Mr. Dunn, with the greatest coolness, said, "You need not mind them, I have destroyed them," pointing at the same time to a number of pieces of paper lying on the floor. During the clerk's absence the defendant observing them had torn them in pieces, imagining that he could not be detained without them.—Mr. Beetham immediately came to Sir Frederick Roe, and expressed his regret at what the defendant had done. Mr. Beetham then went away and left Mr. Dunn to act as he should think proper in the matter.—Upon Ballard entering the room shortly afterwards, the defendant used an expression towards him which Ballard told him would be better applied to himself, and intimated that he would cause him to be removed to prison.—The disappointed lover immediately got into a violent passion, seized the poker, and attempted to strike Ballard, but the officer, observing his intention, laid hold of his arm and took the poker from him. He then became quieter, and on being told that unless he behaved better he would be handcuffed, he soon came to his senses.—Arrangements being made to remove him, he left the office, accompanied by Ballard, who saw him safely lodged in Tothill-fields prison.—The lover is not an Adonis.—Times.

CANADA, UNITED STATES, &c.

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 19.

The New York packet-ship the Cambridge, which sailed on the 1st instant, reached our port most unexpectedly this afternoon. We have gleaned the annexed particulars from the American papers brought by this conveyance. The courts martial had done nothing, and the complaints of the Loyalists at the vexations dealing in their proceedings are loud and reiterated.

A large box, marked "mill saws," was seized by the deputy at Buffalo, and found, upon inspection, to contain a quantity of fire-arms. The functionary who attempted to prevent the transit of them was assailed by a ruffianly band of freebooters, who dexterously contrived, by diverting his attention from their proceedings, to carry off their booty. On the same evening, 150 of them assembled, in order to effect a landing on the opposite coast. The plotters of a heavy gale deterred them, and they subsequently dispersed. We have much pleasure in noticing an additional instance of the determination of the American executive to suppress the aggressions of their desperado population. On the 10th, the officer in command of the United States troops stationed at Fort Covington, was apprised that a band of Sympathisers intended to burn Dundee, in the absence of the volunteers. He promptly dispatched a body of soldiery to guard the avenues through which it was expected the rebels would pass, and succeeded in averting the threatened outrage.

M. Papineau has written a letter disapproving of the late rebellious movements in Canada.

The number of militia at present in active service in the Canadas is 10,000. Their equipment is ample, discipline exact, and their spirit loyal and resolute. No fears are entertained as to the issue of the war. The *New York Daily Express* says that Papineau and Wolfred Nelson are in the city, and that the ex-Speaker disapproves of the recent acts of the frantic horde he has cajoled and incited into revolt.

A special messenger has been dispatched from Montreal to Quebec to convey to the former city the common hangman, as no person filling the duties of that station can be found in Montreal. This incident is ominous and business-like.

The *New York Gazette* says, on the authority of a private letter, that the French squadron had commenced the bombardment of San Juan de Ulloa, and had landed 9000 men on the coast to invest Vera Cruz. This rumour, we learn, is contradicted.

Business at New York is dull. Exchange is quoted at 9¾.

The Liverpool was to leave New York on the 6th inst. and is, of consequence, hourly expected.

A fire broke out at Mobile, which destroyed property to the amount of 100,000 dollars. The theatre in Emanuel-street is one of the buildings destroyed.

(From the *New York Morning Herald* of Nov. 22.)

IMPORTANT FROM THE CANADAS.

We have received some very important private intelligence from Kingston and Montreal, in the Canadas, affecting, to an extraordinary degree, the reputation of certain parties in this country, and throwing a shade on the honesty of the recent proclamation of the President.

"It is well known that a number of the persons taken by the British and Canada troops in the recent outbreaks at Prescott and in L'Acadie are native-born Americans—young men from the interior and border counties of this state. Soon after their capture they were examined privately by the British authorities. In their examination some facts of a very extraordinary nature came forth."

The leading points are now given, but we presume the details will not be revealed till the state trials are held in Canada.

Among the prisoners captured at Prescott there were 40 or 50 young Americans, natives of this state. They assert positively in their examinations, that they were engaged to invade Canada by certain respectable and influential citizens of this state, residing in Cayuga, Onondaga, Oswego, and Jefferson counties. They were promised 30 dollars per month, a supply of arms and ammunition, and 100 acres of good land, when the conquest of these two provinces were completed. It also appears in evidence that the funds to fit out the expedition to seize Prescott and overrun L'Acadie, were procured by discounts at certain banks in New York and on the borders. Persons standing high in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren and his party were the indorsers of that paper discounted by the banks. It is now well known that not three Upper Canadians joined the expedition, and but few of those in the lower province The whole affair was planned in this state by a band of the same land speculators, connected with our government, who have been ruining their country and destroying its commerce during the last five years. We are even persuaded that the President know very well the existence of their dangerous intrigue in all its details. It is true he came out with his proclamation of neutrality, but not the slightest symptom of this document appeared till both the expeditions against Canada had failed entirely. The rascally refugees, such as Nelson, Gote, M'Kenzie, and others, were used merely to forward a land speculation, similar to that by which ex-Collector Swartwout used the funds of his office to forward his speculations in Texas lands. Even Colonel Ming, Ritell, and others, in our Custom house, were part of the same manœuvre. It was also connected with the boundary question, about which so great a fuss has been made in Maine. A revolution, leading to the independence of the Canadas, would settle at once the disputed boundary, and leave the land speculations a fine field for their operations.

What a dangerous precipice the country has been standing on? In order to destroy the remembrance of his foolish measure, the President has been intriguing to create a war feeling in the country, and thus to put in jeopardy all our commerce and foreign trade. The trials about to take place in Montreal and Kingston will reveal matters that will astonish the people of this country.

How came the "poor Patriots" to collect together th… or four pieces of artillery, 20,00… rounds of ball car… more than a dozen barrels of po… kets, rifles, &c., under the ver… Buren's indefatigables witho… was not done without their … prevented? Let Van Bu… dilemma he pleases to res…

(From the *Mo…*

The correspondent … Buffalo, furnishes th… relation to Canada … ers for that "abl… it. This intere… *press*:—

"The affa… position.

pendent states, or be merely … British empire. The time is go… now liberty or nothing. The Ca… may not be this year or next, but … short years at most. These years, h… of suffering and blood to all who en… But the overthrow of the British … as sure as the return of the seaso…

(From the *Rochester* …

We are informed by a gen… the inhabitants of that city … into a prodigious ferment, by … fore Governor Arti… and m… Lyon M'Kenzie was within si… armed force. The governor's … ately circulated through the … through the city, offering a rew… apprehension. The place was … and a body of regulars was … pursuit of the rebels, who … There appears to be no auth… moured rising of River Trent … tleman who left Toronto on M… rumour was current there that … place, and that a small regular … ection. We do not credit the … true.

It is also said that a schooner … ery mysteriously, and it is … possession of by the Patriots.

The *Oswego Bulletin*, of No… ed to Canada news, came to us … mourning, in consequence of the …

"The melancholy close of the … Prescott will damp the ardour of … sanguine in the cause. Only fi… join the Spartan band who lan… were spies. The gallant fellows … like 'men of the olden times.' … for them to come back to our sh… retreat, but continued to rep… bers, and hopeless of re-inforc…

The *Montreal Transcript* … prisoners in that city have been … The *Montreal Courier* of the … the fact, and we are inclined to thi…

(From the *New York Mo…*

The British party in Canada are … all vacancies in public offices are … Canadians. The bench of magistr… that the French party manage mat… Eighty-four known rebels were struck … keepers by the British party; the F… and had them all reinstated.

An ordinance has been passed de… shall be brought to trial for high tre… was committed after the 1st of N…

One of the three brass pieces tak… to the (state of New York.

Chisholm, of the *Montreal Herald*, … cious *naiveté* says—"The rebels are v… proceedings of the court martial will be … liament at home: to this we have no obj… court does its duty, for if half a hundred … be hung up by the neck, as they deserve … tence would be very little impaired … down again, and hanging them up by t…

(From the *Journal of Commer…*

The *Montreal Herald* says—

"Information has been received in … jections raised by Mr. T. C. Aylwin … of the suspension of the act of Hab… district of Quebec have been declared … be valid, and that Conolly and Teed … Alwyn appeared, and will be forthwith … Justice Bowen declined appeared on … Court was consequently composed of … and Mr. Justice Panet. If the … far as the district is concerned, it ough… gal without any delay. It was repor… ternoon that Sir John Colborne and the … had suspended these two judges from offi… know how far this is true, but we know t… Bedard, the father of the infamous 92 re… to have had a different supension years … port speaks true, Mr. Justice Panet has … similar fate.

(From the *New York Gazet…*

The court martial has not yet comme… the numerous prisoners confined in the … on charges of high treason, in conseq… of the Solicitor General.

(From th…

EXAMINATION OF … Birge, one of the m… States Marshal, arr… the late Prescott affa… amination was not c… adjourned to nine o… Conklin, United Sta… Benton acted as U… Gazenovia, was first … or accusation that he … of the Patriot forces … now generally called … with a fine manly fa… G. Clark are employ…

The witnesses exa… captain of the stea… pressed by the Pat… steamer to manœuvre … to convict Birge of h… his statements, on … were shown to be el… nor heard General … Birge was the only … When he saw C… A man called P… quent haran…

Mr. Ba… also on h… in the … ring … th…

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—Letters have been received
of October. They inform us
per Callao was blockaded by
Confederacion, Libertade, Co-
ndo, Valparaiso, and two other
re also lying within the port of
ates, the French frigate Andro-
enty; also an American ship of
vettes. The blockade had not been
commanders of the ships of war of
ere had been instances where the
modores accelerated the entry of
tive flags. A party from the Chi-
o on the night of the 16th or 17th of
cutting out the Peruvian corvete
under the fort. A great many
Chilians to convey troops
y effected a landing
ima, on the August, in
er the command of General
fectual attempts to negociate
Bigosso, on the 21st of Au-
the Peruvian advanced posts
imac, when a general engage-
bout four hours, and the Chili-
field, which was owing to the
of the Peruvian cavalry, all of
00, went over to the Chilians,
held to about 500 infantry,
way, and the Chilians entered
evening, accompanied by the
veral Peruvian exiles. The Pe-
erately, and left 250 killed and
ded, and the Chilians about 150
d himself to be proclaimed Pro-
was endeavouring to organise
General Balmes to attack Ge-
daily expected at the head of
of Rimac, Canta, Obrajillo,
allao, where he was joined by
ly waited the arrival of Santa
s to have headed the Peruvians,
was seen walking in the streets
entry of the Chilians he, with
Vidal, fled to the northern provin-
ree days after the battle, the ex-
ntee, as the head of 300 Chilians,
marched on Truxillo, which he
s in the neighbourhood, and
was pursued by Lafuentes,
8; but Nieto escaped, and em-
uayaquil. Lafuentes' object was
volution in the northern provinces

-BOAT DISASTER.

ch arrived this morning from
passed the wreck of the steam-
t. Helena, where the latter had
Captain, pilot, one of the engineers,
n board the General Brown, lost
nity.
rises the list of killed, as far as
the Tiber passed:—
in and several of the crew, and
gers:—Messrs. C. Libery, D. L.
—George, Dr. Price, H. M. Blan-
Johnso J. K. Garthwaite, T. D.
-Keane and one other, name un-

rts the steamer Cumanche to be
and the Ozark hard aground at

S IN TEXAS.—A letter was received
of November, dated San Antonio
orts the alarming intelligence that the
s were gathering in large bodies in

PROSPECT OF THE MONEY MARKET.

Friday 21st December 1838.

of the year, we had rather
cantile affairs; but the appearance of
ated, neither does the consumption of
the least. We may, therefore, confi-
e new year will bring with it a renewal
contentment,
cotton at Liverpool which appeared
s past to have been abandoned, has
ed with increased determination,
ertained a further advance. We know
as been caused by fresh orders from
s, or whether it is a manœuvre to give
skness to the market. In either case
to British interests as the spinners
m the chance of profit, since they cannot
sponding advance in price for their goods,
branch of the cotton manufacture is, and
ne time past, in a state of great depres-
kets continue to rise so that there is no
dden check to the importation of foreign
er increase of duty during the winter. It
controversy to ascertain how much corn
receive from abroad in the next six
asserts that it cannot exceed 500,000
ers calculate upon three times that
made some inquiries on the subject,
follows:—At Odessa they have
hence to the Medi-
,000 quarters, and
quarter remain on
way to England,
ade for English ac-
Italian ports may
. From Germany,
xpect about 500,000
so induce supplies
stock can be found.
receiving between
a half of quar-
t. 60s. per quarter,
harvest. Now, we
um will be paid in
mount may be set-
itish manufactures
vourable light, an
xtent of 2,600,000l.,
a circum-
n holds upwards of
drain, it need not
res to protect itself.
effect is likely to
s by a contraction
t; it will be felt
ious degree.
ire of the Bank o
years ago, with a
t the Directors
tempted them
s, and other
in case of
n lately
a run
ately
me

screw; the only harsh proceeding on the part of that institution at present is rejecting certain bills, where they entertain a feeling of hostility against the parties interested as acceptors or endorsers.

English stocks have been very steady all the week; the price of Consols for the opening in January has ruled at 93⅜, alternately buyers and sellers, until to-day, when it advanced to 93⅝ 91. Reduced 3 per Cents have been done at 92⅞ and 93—the latter being now the price. Reduced 3½ per Cents are 100 100⅛. Bank Stock, 202½ 203. India Stock for the opening, 262 [illegible] Exchequer Bills declined to 68s. premium, but the last [illegible] was a little better, being quoted 69 68.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 23.—Some notice has been drawn in the city to the circumstance that the French Minister of Commerce has addressed to the commercial chambers of all the French ports a circular, stating that a letter, dated Bombay, informed him "that most English houses there addressed urgent demands to England for an early supply of provisions;" but that he gave to the French houses this early intimation, that they might send them out before the supplies from England can arrive there.

This circular letter of the French Minister was written the day that the mail from Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Marseilles, arrived at Paris, and it has been remarked upon it as very unlikely that such a letter should have been written from a French house at Bombay to a mercantile house in France, because it is improbable that a French house should know that most English houses have sent such orders home for certain named articles; [illegible] likely to have gone to the Minister of Commerce with the letter, that he might issue a circular to encourage operations which the house would naturally wish to make itself with as little competition as possible.

Hence the conclusion arrived at is, that the French Minister must have read the contents of the English letters from Bombay passing through Paris to England, and also that the letters from England to the East Indies are made the same use of. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact, that the French Government, as part of the arrangements under discussion for the communication with India, refuse to allow sealed bags under special messengers to pass through their country. Hence the merchants express their fears, that if the English Government will not insist firmly on this condition, and not enter into any arrangement without it, they will deliver the interests of the English traders into the hands of their French rivals.

It is to be hoped that the suspicion so expressed may prove to be without foundation, but, having once arisen, it cannot be too publicly stated, and the French, who are never deficient in susceptibility on the score of character, may at once set the matter at rest by pointing out the source of the information conveyed to the Minister of Commerce.

A slight improvement upon the last quotations may be noticed in the funds to-day, and Consols closed at 93⅞ to 4. For some days past they have merely oscillated between 93⅜ and 94. Bank Stock was 202½ to 3; India Stock, 261½ to 2½. Exchequer-bills, 65s. to 67s. premium.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Plymouth, Dec. 15.—The Admiralty has ordered the complements of the San Josef, 120, at this port, to be increased by 200 seamen.

It is generally reported that Admiral Sir G. Moore will succeed Sir P. Durham in command at Portsmouth, with Mr. Tripnose for Secretary; and that Admiral Hon. [illegible] Fleming, who attained his step in the promotion of 1837, before his time of command expired at Sheerness, will succeed Lord Amelius Beauclerk as Commander in Chief at Plymouth.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 21.

The Thunder, surveying vessel, was refitting at Bermuda, when the Pearl came away. She had experienced the greatest fury of a hurricane, which caught her at anchor on the Baham Bank, about 26 miles to the SE. of the Orange, in three fathoms water. It commenced on the evening of the 6th of September, and drove the ship to the southward and westward, causing her to part the hempen cable, although the best and small power anchors were down; washing away the sailing boat, made fast asterns and inundating the main deck. At midnight a lull enabled the crew to get down the topmasts and lower yards; but at three, a.m., the wind shifted, and the fury of the hurricane recommenced, forcing the ship to the northward, and eventually off the Bank into the Gulf Stream, springing the fore and mizen-masts, wrenching the head off the main-mast, carrying away the topmast and main-yard, also the jib-boom, washing away hammock nettings, causing the ship to labour so much that it was feared she would go down. The seas were making their way over all to the main-deck, as well as through the quarter galleries the officers' cabins completely under water, the quarter-deck covered with land birds driven off by the fury of the wind, and so frightened as to be trodden to death by the crew in performing their necessary duties. The cables, and whatever was attached to them, kept the ship's head to to sea, and in this way she appears to have drifted up the Gulf and towards the Florida shore, until break of day on the 8th when soundings 20 fathoms were struck; the next cast gave 40 fathoms, another no bottom. The wind getting more westerly, the ship escaped from wreck, and the exhausted crew either a watery grave or the scalping knife of the Seminole Indians, the latitude being 25.30 N. On heaving in the cables one had nothing attached, the other a shank and stock only; the barometer fell as low as 27 90. No lives appear to have been lost. The Purser, Mr. R. Hayes, died a few days prior to this event: the vacancy has been given to Mr. Walker, secretary's clerk.

The Pearl is ordered to be paid off at Sheerness.

Her Majesty's sloop Grecian, Commander Smith, having had a change made in the fittings of her gun carriages under the superintendence of Captain Hastings, of the Excellent, is now under orders to proceed to the South American station, to replace the Electra, Commander W. Preston, which vessel is ordered home in consequence of her copper, which was lately put on at Portsmouth, peeling off in an extraordinary manner. She will be docked and examined on her arrival, when it is supposed it will be found necessary to re-copper her.

The Emerald and the Gossamer tender are gone to Plymouth for newly raised men. The Partridge brig, 10 guns, Lieutenant Commander Wm. Morris, derived to-day from the eastward, with disposable supernumaries for the Britania. The Megæra, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Goldsmith, came into harbour this morning, and will proceed to the Mediterranean, as a packet to relieve the Bla- [illegible] touching at Plymouth. Commanders Legard and [illegible] go out passengers. The Ganges, 84, Captain B. [illegible] out of the Basin on Wednesday, to relieve the Rodney,

POINTMENTS.

[illegible] guard, vice Walker,
[illegible] rk in Charge, to the
[illegible] e Mate, to the Gan-
[illegible] Ganges; Mr. J. B.
[illegible] n.
[illegible] re.
[illegible] xcellent, the
[illegible] ra, the Ca-
[illegible] 22

MISCELLANEA.

A most gratifying sensation we un[illegible] duced among those present at the [illegible] James Carnac by the Court of East [illegible] Wednesday last, by what fell from the [illegible] returning thanks for "The Navy." His L[illegible] in the boldest and most decided manner, [illegible] found, on examination, that the navy of th[illegible] not for many years been in so efficient a [illegible] well prepared for the proper reception of a [illegible] my. We rejoice to think that that noble ent[illegible] able, when the proper opportunity arrives, to dis[illegible] facts the groundless alarms which have been propa[illegible] by anonymous letter-writers on this vital subject.

Holland and Belgium.—The Hague, Dec. Here, too, we have been informed of the English n[illegible] Belgian government, which notifies to it that on th[illegible] cannon-shot that should be fired on the part of Bel[illegible] against the Germanic Confederation or against any [illegible] state, such shot will be considered as a declara[illegible] war against all Europe. I have also [illegible] the note is dated the 14th of De[illegible] drawn up in perfect concert w[illegible] powers. In the modifications wi[illegible] made in the treaty of the 24 ar[illegible] gard to the navigation of the Sc[illegible] river shall be at liberty to take ei[illegible] pilot. It is said that France, in [illegible] offers 50,000,000 for the cession o[illegible] emburg, but the proposal was not t[illegible] tion by the Conferenc[illegible]

Captain M[illegible]al, the novelist, and [illegible] ary to Lord Durham, landed at Ply[illegible] New York packet, *President*, on Saturday. [illegible] lant captain, we understand, has a rich stock of m[illegible] for his forthcoming *Tour*, having "picked the brains" of the natives to some purpose.—Atlas.—*Nov.* 15.

Captain Macalister, who was recently killed in the action with the Canadian rebels near Odell-town Chapel, was the son of an old officer of the British army, and nearly related to the present representative of one of the oldest and highly descended private families in Scotland, the Macalisters of Loupe, in Argyllshire; he was a young man of great promise, and highly respected in the province.—(Globe.)

The Town Council of Glasgow, at their meeting on Wednesday, voted the freedom of that city to Sir James Graham. Mr. J. B. Gray moved as an amendment the previous question, on the ground that a similar compliment had been kept back from Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, Sir James Mackintosh, and Lord Brougham; but on a division the motion was carried by 17 to 14.—Globe, Dec. 27.

Dispatches were received yesterday at the India Board from Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, dated 13th August; and at the Foreign Office from Sir A. Bouverie, Governor of Malta, dated 29th November.

On Tuesday, the half-yearly examination took place at the East India Company's Military College, Addiscombe, which was attended by the chairman, deputy-chairman, and other members of the Court of Directors; Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart.; Gen. Sir C. Daltone; and several other distinguished officers. After the cadets had passed in review, they were examined in mathematics and fortifications by Maj-Gen. Sir A. Dickson, when two gentlemen were reported qualified for the corps of engineers, seven for the artillery, and 20 for infantry. The first in the list for engineers was Cadet H. Yuke, and the second Cadet A. Boileau. A collation given by the Hon. Court concluded the proceedings of the day.—Chronicle, Dec. 15.

Report has been giving the command of the troops in Nova Scotia to Lieut.-General Sir R. D. Jackson. The gallant officer himself has heard nothing about the appointment.

Enlistment for India.—Orders have been issued by the Commander of the Forces in Ireland to give instructions to the several recruiting parties in that country to enlist for regiments in India. Each corps is to be completed to 850 men.—*Ibid.*

The Late Murderous Outrage at Chatham.—Robert Lees, another of the unfortunate marines who was so severely wounded in the affray with the soldiers of the 67th on Saturday evening, the 27th of October last, is not expected to live. The medical gentlemen of the Hospital entertain no hopes of his recovery from a wound on the side of the head, of a description which baffles all medical skill. It resembles that of a board. It, and appears to extend to a considerable depth. He is a fine young man of twenty-one years of age, and from his quiet inoffensive manners, much beloved by his comrades.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Lieutenant Foote, son of Captain Foote, of Stonehouse has been appointed to the command of a Turkish Gorvet now at Constantinople, with the rank and pay of a commander in the service of the Porte. It is understood that the British officers who accept the command of Turkish vessels, have permission to remain in that service as long as they choose, or leave it when they like, the only condition being in the event of a war between England and the Porte.—*Western Luminary.*

Extract of a recent letter from Constantinople, given by the *Augsburgh Gazette*:—"It is generally believed that Austria will accede to the English commercial treaty of August 16. Admiral Roussin is daily expecting the ratification of this treaty by his government. Mr. Bell is making a great stir in Circassia, and appears to be looking to the execution of the new commercial stipulations, in order to avail himself of them for carrying on the trade in warlike stores. He has given pressing orders for quantities of gunpowder and lead: these are placed in the bonding warehouses here ready to be forwarded to Circassia according to circumstances.—The Turks are watching with attention the progress of the Hollando-Belgic question; and Reschid Pacha has written to the Divan that a catastrophe may take place in Belgium, the effects of which may be felt at Constantinople. Since the receipt of this information every article in foreign journals relating to Belgium is carefully translated and submitted to the Council of Ministers."—*Galignani's Messenger, Dec.* 19.

Another Steam-packet Disaster.—On Sunday morning, about six o'clock, the steam-packet Pegasus, of Leith, for Hull, with a valuable cargo of goods, and about 70 passengers, struck upon the Salt Scar Rocks, on which the north pier Redcar harbour as designed by the eminent civil engineer (Mr. Brooks) to be constructed. The passengers, being in bed at the time, were suddenly awakened by the crash, and the greatest consternation prevailed on board, the land, though the distance of only one mile, not being visible, owing to foggy weather. As the day dawned their situation was discovered from Redcar, and assistance was received from the shore. Many of the passengers landed, amongst whom were several soldiers, on their way to Liverpool, to embark for Canada. The sea was, fortunately, remarkably smooth, or the most fatal consequences must have ensued, as on the very same rocks the Caledonia, of Aberdeen, was lost, with 17 souls on board; and many others have there met the same fate. The steam-packet Pegasus lay upon the Salt Scars about five hours, her engins being able to keep going, to assist the hand-pumps in keeping down the water in the hold. She floated off at about two hours' flood, and ran to Harrlepool, where she must undergo repairs before she can proceed to Hull. This year 11 vessels have suffered on these dangerous rokcs. When is government to give assistance to the projected deep-water harbour at Redcar?—*Morning Herald.*

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